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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893. NO. 29.

Important Notice

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has always been a rule with us to make a special sale at this time of the year, to clear out our stock before getting in our Spring and Summer Goods, thus always having clean goods for our customers; and we propose as this is our first sale of the kind in this city, to make it one long to be remembered. Our extra discount will be so large that it will pay to purchase though the goods are not required for a year to come. From time to time during the coming weeks we will announce the different lines of goods to be placed at a regular discount, and we wish all to understand that we will do exactly as we say. Those who have had former dealings with us already know that our regular prices are as low and lower than others, and in addition to this we offer for the next two weeks our entire stock of **Silverware and Clocks at a reduction of 30 per cent.**, regardless of cost. Our principle is to sell rather than to carry over, and it goes as we say. Notice will be given before this line is closed and another begun. Look for interesting information in this particular space for the next few weeks to come.

Challoner & Mitchell,
JEWELLERS,
47 Government St., Next door to Kerr & Begg's.

The British Columbia Corporation,
LIMITED,
Capital, - $1.500,000.

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Hotel Keepers

HAVE YOU GOT A RAPID CORK PULLER?

BUY THE LINDLEY STRAINER THE LATEST AND BEST.

Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co.

TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through this Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

REV. MR. HOBSON'S CASE.

Bishop Sillitoe Acquits Him of Every Charge But That of Bad Judgment.

Rev. Fiennes-Clinton, Rector of St. James's Church, Tenders His Resignation.

The Terminal City is Having a Liberal Share of the Compliments of the Season.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 4.—Eight inches of snow fell last night, but the temperature is high. Street cars and train cars to New Westminster are running, half the usual number.

Bishop Sillitoe has written to Rev. H. P. Hobson, of Christ Church, directing him to consider his pastorate of that congregation at an end. He offers Mr. Hobson any other parish in the diocese for which he may be fitted, and closes by "acquitting him of everything but mistaken judgment throughout." Mr. Hobson has been given the eastern half of the parish and will hold services in the Page block.

Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of St. James' Church, of which he has been rector five years.

Wednesday's Pacific express is expected in at 9 this evening.

BLIZZARDS AT THE CAPITAL.

Some Dakota Zephyrs at Ottawa—Sir John's Flat Denial.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—A regular Dakota blizzard has struck this district. The Winnipeg train yesterday arrived fourteen hours late.

At a meeting of the debates committee yesterday, Mr. Lariviere was elected chairman.

The House yesterday proceeded with the estimates. Mr. Laurier brought before the House the fact that Mr. Bryson was elected in Pontiac on the ground that he was to get the Government to pay back to the county $200,000 given by it for a railway bonus. He asked if the Government would pay it. Sir John Thompson denied that the Government had given any promises in this behalf.

CARNEGIE EXPLAINS.

Has No Part in Managing the Homestead Works—Estimate of Frick.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—For the first time since his return from Europe, Andrew Carnegie has consented to talk in regard to the Homestead affair, and spoke freely to a correspondent. He said he desired to make one point clear at the beginning. Four years ago he retired from active business, and no consideration in the world would induce him to return to it. The great error of Americans is, that they endure the harassing cares incident to business, until they break down, when they should be in their prime. He believed in retiring and giving younger men a chance. He had sold portions of his interests, and was gradually selling more to such young men in their service as his partners find possessed of ability. He was not an officer in the company, but only a shareholder, and concerning the numerous appeals he received urging him to give instructions in regard to the recent trouble, he says he had no power to instruct anybody connected with the company. The officers were elected for a year, and no one could interfere with them. Even at the next election, if he desired to make a change, he would be powerless to do so, as he is sure he could not find one shareholder that would not vote and stand by the present officials.

"I elect to retain my capital in the manufacturing business I have helped to build up," said Mr. Carnegie, "because I have great pride in it, and for the further reason that my capital is thus made the direct employer of labor. It furnishes many men with steady work at good wages, and I don't know any form of philanthropy so beneficial as that. I have not taken my money out of the business for investment in outside things; I never intend to do so. And since I retired four years ago, when money has come to me beyond that required for living expenses it has been devoted to public uses. I have hoarded none and never shall.

"Much has been said about my fortune; I have plenty only if the works in Pittsburg are prosperous. Unless they are, I have nothing, and that is how I elect to stand. I take chances with my partners and have the satisfaction of knowing that the first charge upon every dollar of my capital is the payment of the highest earnings paid to labor in any part of the world for similar service."

Mr. Carnegie eulogized Mr. Frick in the highest manner, saying that his four years of management stamps him as one of the foremost managers in the world, and he (Carnegie) would not exchange him for any manager he knows of. "Good workmen," said he, "who wished to do what was fair and right, will learn to appreciate Mr. Frick. Inefficient officials, or bad, unreasonable, violent workmen, he does not like, and these will not thrive with him."

DOBESON WON THE SEAT.

An Ex-Alderman Re-Elected to Council Busy Times at the Mines.

NANAIMO, Feb. 3.—The aldermanic election yesterday was a tame affair; probably due to the cold weather and deep snow. The contestants were ex-Aldermen Dobeson and Brown. Dobeson, 53; Brown, 43. The election was caused by the resignation of W. Keddy.

The teamsters are kept busy hauling coal from No. 1 shaft; the demand appears to be increasing.

Snow fell again last night and refilled all the well-trodden paths so that pedestrians experienced great difficulty in getting along.

The "Temple of Fame" is the name given for an entertainment to take place in the Opera House on Monday night in behalf of the Presbyterian church. About fifty different characters will be represented.

The case of Ludy vs Capt. Johnson, assault and battery, has been adjourned for a week. F. Young appears for the plaintiff and H. A. Simpson for the defendant.

The customs returns for the past month were:—

Duty collected	$5,008 32
Oil inspection	115 00
Miscellaneous	25 13
Sick M. D.	461 08
Total	$5,609 53

IMPORTS.

Free	$ 814 00
Dutiable	14,581 00
Direct imports	326 00
Ex-warehouse	778 00
Total	$16,493 00

A special assize court will be held here on the 16th instant, for trying the union sailors, and the half-breed for murder. It is not yet known who will preside.

THE OVERDUE BOAT.

Waiting for the City of Peking—General Uneasiness Felt.

The Pacific Mail steamer the City of Peking is now overdue ten days. Two years ago the same steamer was nineteen days and twelve hours coming from Yokohama to this port, the cause of the delay being headwinds.

Capt. Searles, who is in command of the Peking, has been twenty years in the service of the Pacific Mail Company and never during all that time had an accident on any steamer he was in charge of. It is said of him that he cares less for time than for safety, and, therefore, if the Peking has suffered some damage he is quite likely to navigate her into port as he thinks best, regardless of how long it takes him to get her here.

The Peking has two compound engines, but only one shaft crank, so if it should turn out that the latter broke during the voyage the delay could be easily explained, for at this time of the year trans-Pacific vessels have to encounter heavy and often contrary winds, which interfere greatly with ships depending entirely on their canvas.

The Peking left Yokohama on the 10th ult., and it is not known whether she was ordered to go to Honolulu to coal or not.

It is not generally known that the City of Peking is the largest American ship afloat. She is 426 feet long and is of 5500 tons burden. She is also one of the most powerful and is fully manned with a crew of 140 all told, including the officers.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Steamer Princess Louise will probably go to Vancouver to-morrow.

The collier Bawnmore called in for a pilot to-day at 2, bound for Nanaimo.

Steamer Mystery arrived from Nanaimo to-day with a scow load of coal.

The tug Lorne came up from Cape Flattery this afternoon, from a survey of the wreck of the steamer Michigan.

The steam collier Wellington passed out to San Francisco from Nanaimo with coal about 9 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Maude leaves for the west coast this evening. She will take as passengers Messrs. Geo. A. Huff and W. Sutton.

Steamer Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from this port: H. Leverton, L. Heyneman, G. Varrellman and wife, P. Correll and wife.

Union News.

UNION, Feb. 3.—It is cold in Union. There is over two feet of snow and the thermometer has been as low as 12° below zero.

The last trip of the Joan was the roughest she ever experienced, and she had great difficulty in getting to Union.

R. May, one of Nanaimo's leading business men, paid Union a visit last week.

Geo. W. Clinton and wife have returned from the Capital.

A new Shepherd's coal washer has been put in position at the mines and is running all night. The company can now manufacture coke with less expense, and new ovens are going to be built.

TUMBO ISLAND'S DISASTER.

Startling Facts Regarding the Boiler That Cost Two Valuable Lives.

Of Unknown Age and Superficially Examined by a Japanese Engineer.

A Few Minutes Before Exploding It Registered Only Half Indicated Pressure.

The bodies of Morrison and Harris, killed at the Tumbo Island explosion, were brought to Victoria yesterday by the tug Phantom, and were taken to Lockhart's undertaking establishment. They showed signs of being scalded to death. An inquest was held this afternoon in the provincial court room before Coroner Walkem, of Nanaimo. The jurors were Thos. Shaw, foreman, Richard Penketh J. Dempster, Charles Hakkins, William Robinson and W. W. Perley. Messrs. Shaw and Penkett are boilermakers.

Prospector Matelett, of the mines, gave evidence that on Jan. 29 last he was near the boiler-house at the time of the explosion. He was told two men had been killed and the bodies he ordered to be brought to his house. Witness left in a row boat and boarded the Islander two hours afterwards. It was on Sunday and he could not telegraph to the owner at Nanaimo, the telegraph office was closed. The boiler was purchased from W. P. Sayward and was tested by a Japanese engineer up to 120 pounds. Twenty minutes before the accident witness saw that the indicator registered 65 pounds of steam. The boiler was not tested by any person other than the Japanese. It had been cleaned two weeks previous. The boiler belonged to the old Tumbo Island Company.

W. P. Sayward testified that he had owned the boilor five years. It was second-hand at the time he purchased it with the Burnster Flour Mill plant. Witness sold the boiler to the Ariel Pipe Company and after a year it again came back to his possession, and was lying idle at the mill at the time of the sale to the Tumbo Island Company. Foreman Shaw—What price was paid?

We never came to a settlement. I told the engineer that he could put his own figure upon it.

Was it examined by a certificated engineer?

No.

The Coroner—Did not Mr. Gabriel agree to pay you anything?

He said he would give $300 for it.

Did you sell the boiler to get rid of it?

Yes.

Witness admitted that he had not a good opinion of the boiler.

Lewis Brule, night engineer at the Tumbo Island works, testified that Engineer Harris was a careful man. He could not account for the explosion. Previous to the explosion the cable had broken.

Dr. Hanington stated that the body of Morrison was frozen. There were burns and scalds in the mouth, and a wound over the right frontal bone. Part of the frontal bone was buried in the brain and death was caused by laceration of the brain. The body of Harris was also badly burned and his neck broken, which caused death.

The case was still going on at the time of going to press.

NO SURRENDER.

General Winter Maintains the Campaign With Unabated Zeal.

The glimmer of sunshine last evening and the rise in temperature seemed to restore public confidence in the prospects for to-day. But, although the mercury ranged slightly above freezing all night, it was a pretty blue lookout this morning. Snow began to fall early, with every indication of continuing throughout the day. From the roofs of all the large buildings about the city the accumulated snow was shovelled down to the roadway, in some instances not very carefully, for a man who crawled out from under a sudden artificial fall of this kind was just in time to hear a voice fall like a falling star, "Look out below there." The warning came after the damage was done.

The small boy has given up trying to make snowballs out of the stuff now falling. "A feller's got to hold the bloomin' slush in his hands two or three minits afore it'll stick, an' the other fellers kin jist paste the stuffin' out o' him an' he can't do nothin'." This is truly sad. If the small boy only knew enough to burrow down to the lower stratum of the snow he would be overjoyed to find things quite different.

There have been some cases of cruelty to horses caused by overdriving the animals through the snow, by parties of pleasure seekers. It is too bad that the faithful animals should have to suffer to make pleasure for thoughtless people. It is a good thing to let the horse draw his breath once in a while during the outing, and not force the poor brute to the last gasp.

Along the docks the outlook is far from joy-inspiring. The few vessels there seem deserted and the dock loafer has fled, as also the wharf rat to some warm corner discovered long ago and joyfully remembered in these dark days.

One of the strangest sights of the storm, and not the least interesting was the spectacle of dozens of seagulls roosting on the ice floes in the harbor. Not content with standing up on their large flat feet, these hardy fowl squatted down, breast to the ice, and appeared to enjoy it exceedingly. Comfortable citizens, warmly clad, redolent of coffee and muffins, just out of their warm snuggeries, as they hurried along the streets bordering the harbor, saw the gulls doing this, and muttering shudderingly, "Great Scott! just look at that," tightened their wraps and increased their speed.

Some kind-hearted man on one of the schooners in the south harbor gave the birds a great feast this morning, and for nearly an hour the spot was noisy with the squawking and screaming of the strong-winged seabirds.

A young man last evening invited six of his lady friends out for a cutter ride. The invitation was rapturously accepted, and there was the greatest hunting for boas, furs, jackets, rubbers, mufflers and mitts ever seen. Promptly at the hour appointed the sleigh and its gaily caprisoned team dashed up to the door of the rendezvous. For blocks around the air re-echoed with the laughter and merry voices of the crowd of girls. Then they were off; the neighbors looked down the street after them, envying their good luck. Well, to cut a long story short, the bold bad man in the sleigh knew a bank whereon the wild time grew if approached properly, and he steered his cutter for that point, after having given the girls a very merry outing. "Whoop-la!" he yelled to the steeds as they dashed at the bank. The sleigh was adroitly upset and six laughing maidens smothered their merriment in the soft and yielding snow, and one wicked designing man had as much difficulty in checking his laughter as in subjugating his prancing and affrighted chargers. All agreed that it was an accident, and the bad man promised not to do it again. So they all jumped into the sleigh once more and were duly landed with their caps and bonnets awry and their hair rumpled, on their respective doorsteps, and they all say it was the best time they ever had, especially the male creature who handled the ribbons.

The subject over which the robust element of the population make moan most throughtout this frigid spell is the almost total absence of skating. The snow knocked out the skating very quickly, and there seems little chance of any more this season.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The Wo Sam liquor case has been adjourned until Saturday next.

Concert of James Bay Lacrosse club at James Bay hall next Tuesday evening.

Joseph Levi, uncle of Mrs. David Hart, died in London, Eng., last month, aged 104.

Benefit performance of the Vienna Orchestra at the Delmonico Music Hall Friday evening.

The Victoria Lacrosse club was entertained at the residence of Mrs. Jackson, First, st., last night.

Meeting of the Victoria Athletic Club Wednesday next to decide upon giving a public exhibition this winter.

George Bohun Martin, the member for Yale district, has been added to the committee of the Anglo-American club.

A special meeting of the Board of School Trustees will be held at the City Hall, on Tuesday the 7th inst., at 8 p.m.

Organ recital and concert at St. Barnabas' church by Organist Bridgeman on Thursday evening, 23rd inst. Messrs. Werner, White, Johnson and Jay will assist.

RURAL ATTICA.

An American's Observations in the Birthplace of Demosthenes.

Athens Corr. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

For rural Attica, in which I have lately made a short excursion along Hymettus and to the hill of Spata, Pausanias has little to say, except concerning Marathon, which we did not visit this time. In fact, we found at Spata an intelligent schoolmaster, Spiridion Georgakis—in whose drawing-room I slept upon the floor—who had taught for 25 years at Sparta and Keratia, a few miles off, had expounded Greek history, ancient and modern, to several thousand Attic boys, and yet had never visited Marathon, only 15 miles away from his schoolhouse door. He had sailed past the famous plain of Chalcis, he had sometimes made the picnic excursion from Laurium to the Island of Samos, where miracles are still performed under the eyes of the Greek priests, but he never set foot on the ground where the heroes of his country were buried 2300 years ago, after the great victory of Miltiades was won.

The old Mesogæa, or "Midland," of Attica, where we spent the day—partly at the birthplace of Demosthenes, now called Liobesi—is a fine farming country of great plains shut in by mountains, and tilled beautifully for the vine and the olive—chiefly the vine, from which they make the resin wine of Spata and Liopesi, and the koniak, a kind of compromise between brandy and rum, of which thousands of gallons are distilled on these lovely hillsides, for the use or abuse of the fellow-citizens of Tricoupis. At Liopesi they insist that Pisistratus, as well as Demosthenes, was born in their vicinity; and they drink to the health of their great men, old or new, in their sparkling white wine, with now and then a glass of koniak.

The first house we entered in the birthplace of Demosthenes contained, even at 10-30 a.m., a drunken priest, in company with a sailor who spoke French and a soldier who wore the modern Greek uniform—neither of them quite sober, but all very hospitable and glad to welcome Americans to their village. Afterwards we went to the village school, where some seventy boys told us the story of the Trojan war and where my companion, a Greek professor from America, read aloud a passage from Demosthenes in the modern Greek pronunciation and accent, to the delight of the schoolmaster and the public which was present. All day (December 20) the sun shone bright and warm, and the next morning at Spata we only found a few indications of hoarfrost to show that it was the winter solstice. Such is rural Attica in dead of winter.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Algerian Mosque—Tennyson and the Glasgow Bookseller—An Irish Minstrel.

Early Morning in Venice—Alexander Anderson, the Scottish "Surfaceman" Poet.

Correspondence of the TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—No one who has visited Algiers will ever forget the lovely though diminutive mosque of Sidi Abd-el-Rhaman which stands above the Garden of Marengo and overlooks the sea. Its surroundings are charming, and within its little cemetery are eucalyptus, mulberry and fig trees shading the quaint old tombs. The inner chapel is a sort of shrine from being the burial-place of numbers of Moslem saints, Pachas and Devs; and a wondrous number of sacred relics, emblems and carvings, with lamps, ostrich eggs, embroideries, grotesquely decorate the columns, walls and hang from the ceilings. More than a million francs have been expended on such gifts and tokens.

It is in this little mosque that one will see so many Arab women. The glittering silk haiks hide their faces, but there is a constant atmosphere of perfume, an endless tinkle of concealed and half-concealed jewelry, a continuous murmur of musical voices in prayer, and a ceaseless rustle of woman's attire as they come, go, or prostrate themselves in their devotions. The latter are certainly solemn and impressive, whether down among the old fisher-folk, at the Grand Mosque with the Maleki rite, or here where the wealthier Arab men and women come clad in the richest textures of the orient and laden often with jewels which would purchase a king's ransom.

The Moslem must pray five times each day. Every act of prayer begins with these words from the Koran: "Praise be to God, the Lord of all creatures, the most merciful, the Lord of the day of judgment! Thee do we worship. We implore Thy aid. Direct us in the right way." This and other passages are repeated, led by the thalib, a sacred scholar and an old man, in the nature of responses. The faces of all are toward the east, their Mecca. At each mention of the name of God, every worshiper prostrates himself so that seven parts of the body—the head, hands, knees and feet—touch the sacred carpet together.

The booksellers of Scotland, and particularly the second-hand booksellers dealing in curious and valuable works, of whom there are very many in Edinburgh and Glasgow, do not entertain a very kindly feeling for the memory of the late Lord Tennyson. They cite many little unpleasant characteristics of the laureate as a man, but their particular reason for unfriendliness lies in the fact that, as they insist, he was even more of a Shylock than Ruskin in all his relations with booksellers; and that not many years since he nearly caused the ruin of one of their number, Mr. Robert Forrester, bookseller of the Royal Exchange, Queen street, Glasgow.

A stranger one day sauntered into Mr. Forrester's shop, meanly clad, grizzled and unkempt, and betraying all the ordinary marks of a seedy customer beneath a frousled slouch hat. He was very anxious, he said, to get a very cheap copy of two of Tennyson's poems as gifts to poor folk who were not able to purchase them. He was shown several copies of the cheapest copyright English editions, but these were far too dear. Hadn't Mr. Forrester something within his means, perhaps one of those cheap American reprints? Oh, yes, he had two copies, left by some family returning from America, but it was illegal to sell them. That would not matter, in so good a cause. The grizzled stranger pressed the purchase, and finally secured the two copies for four shillings. He was none other than Lord Tennyson himself, and through the unmanly artifice he succeeded in mulcting Mr. Forrester to the extent of £250!

Everybody in the United States knows, or knows about, brave and good old Robert Collyer, who, though for a quarter of a century one of our greatest of preachers, works in his study beside the very anvil on which his 'prentice days were passed before he became a full-fledged Yorkshire blacksmith. His master was "Owd Jackie" Birch the village smith of quaint old Ilkley, in Wharfedale.

When you stand by its ancient church of All Saints, and look in upon its mossy graves and the Runic crosses, your hands will grasp the bars of its huge iron gates. They were forged on "owd Jackie's" anvil by this same stout hearted "Yorkshire Blacksmith." And somehow as one turns away from Ilkley, the feeling comes strongly that that there was wrought into these rods and bars a hero-grit more impressive and imperishable than is revealed in all other monuments or tokens left in Wharfedale, since the days when the Romans trod these pleasant ways.

There is an old quatrain among the Irish peasantry, the origin of which, for the spirit of insistive prophecy it contains, might fairly be attributed to the provident genius of one of the characters to which it refers:

Willie Ireland is ould Ireland
You'll have forevermore
The bocough and the corrag
Beside the cabin door.

The bocough was the wandering minstrel and story-teller of Ireland. He had keen scent for every spot where geniality and generosity flourished; but poverty, oppression and sorrow have long ago withdrawn the scant cheer that once gave him place.

The bocough is gone. But the other one, the corrag, who requires no raiment, food or housing, remains within the shadow of the Irish cabin door. Throughout Connemara, and particularly in a former tramp down from the Ballindoon district to Cloghmore and the sea, I saw one of these silent, dried-up old fellows trembling in the wind by the door of every hut or cabin I passed.

To my fancy each one took on a separate individuality and seeming. This one stood there defiant, as if repellant of your approach. That one had a saucy air as if to intimate that a fine, "right" blackthorn was concealed about his person. Another seemed decrepit and weary from silent vigil out there in the bitter mountain wind. Another was bent and leaning as though it could stand there no longer. Another seemed to beckon the passer to enter, or to hint with weary gesture that you keep upon your way. And many, very many, stood bowed and sadly attentive as if listening in reverent solemnity to endless tales of want and woe that come in hopeless tones from the half-starved souls within.

The corrag is but a tall bundle of limbs or osiers, set before the door to break the hurt of the savage mountain blasts, "the ould man of the branches," the peasants call it; but one sometimes feels that this insensate typified protector of the Irish cabin was the only object in guise of human that ever got thus near the man-neglected, God-forsaken peasantry of this pitifully conditioned land.

To my mind a scene in early morning on the Grand Canal in Venice, is far more interesting than one in the early evening, when the faded aristocracy of the city are moving about with apparent listlessness in their private black gondolas, decorated with their owners' coats-of arms, propelled by private gondoliers in ridiculous liveries, or a night when the canal in general is wholly and offensively a show object to open-mouthed strangers. In the very early morning, while the gray is yet upon the water, and the gurgling of the tides is like the chuckling of night imps in the dark retreats of the lowest arches and angles, then it is that the oddest and most fascinating processious pass and repass away down there in the shadows beneath your window.

Scores of little, long barges loaded with vegetables from the flat, outlying islands are on their way to the market at the Rialto. The sails are red, with blue tips and yellow centre pieces, and most grotesque figures of Madonnas are painted somewhere on their gaudily-colored sterns. These barges are propelled by poles in the hands of men in purple, pink, blue and orange garments, and very often a bare-headed peasant woman is piled in with the vegetables. Here and there a sandalo, a lighter and more graceful bark than the gondola, darts by. It is rowed by two men, with tassled caps, like the Biscayan fishermen. A half dozen goats are tied head and tail to the gunwale, and women and children are milking these on their way to the next customer.

Barcas with soldiers speeding to or from guard-changing, fill the shadowy way with a din of chattering profanity. Here are four nuns with bowed heads being rowed on some errand of mercy. Again whole families of the lowlier classes, especially pious through some common bereavement, are setting out to be present at some very cheap and early mass. Here come a crowd of boats with villagers, vegetables, fowls, flagons of milk bestowed in dewy wisps of grass, rolls of butter in last year's sweet, white corn-husks, and numberless and nameless stuffs for the mercato. They are from the mainland hamlets and must have been astir at midnight. Following these is a curious procession of gondolas piled higher than the gondoliers' heads with household goods; and the people owning them who are thus "moving" follow in their own gondolas, suggesting a funeral of household gods cut short in its cortege.

There are friars with huge baskets in their gondolas setting out to the markets to buy and beg for their brethren and the poor; tired fishermen with boatloads of gleaming fruit of the sea; sailors subdued and sullen after an all-night's roystering on their way back to their dog's life and the ships; messengers with the night's collection of telegrams; bakers in white linen caps and shirts, with boatloads of black, brown and white bread; water-carriers with huge casks and flagons of drinking water; butchers, icemen, grocerymen, all in boats making their first morning rounds; and all of them down there upon the water in the shadows seeming like some wierd and silent maskers in a dream.

Scotland has never been more thrilled in expectancy or disappointed in outcome than in the career, so far, of her at one time most promising of poets, Alexander Anderson. There is a penny home paper called the People's Friend, published at Dundee. It encourages contributions from country home folk and the lowly strivers in towns. About twelve years ago some tender heart rhymes, rugged and rough but with masterful pathos in them, among which were "Cuddle Doon" and "Jennie wi' the Airn (crooked) Teeth," were noticed in this sheet over the name of Alexander Anderson, widely copied and commented on.

Then came a poem which electrified the "Land o' Cakes," and which will ever remain as much a heart song of the entire Scottish people as any verse ever penned by Robert Burns. It was called "Castles i' the Air," and here is the first stanza, as I recall it from memory:—

The bonnie, bonnie bairn wha sit pokin' a the ace (ashes),
Glowerin' i the fire wi his wee round face,
Laughin' at the puffin-lowe (flame-darts)—
What sees he there?
Ha, the young dreamer's biggin castles i' the air!

The Rev. George Gilfillan, pastor of the U. P. Church at Dundee, one of the many editors of Burns, hunted up the unknown genius and first brought his personality to public notice. He found the poet to be what we call in America a "section-hand," that is, one of a gang keeping railway tracks in repair, surfacemen" they are called in Britain; and this strapping young fellow who had given Scotland its finest fireside poem for a half century was earning but three shillings and sixpence per day.

The discovery caused immense excitement in Scottish literary circles, and Sir Noel Paton, Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland, painter of "Oberon and Titania," "Light of the World," "Christ in the Garden," etc., at once took the surfaceman bard under his powerful patronage. It resulted in securing for the poet the appointment of assistant librarian in the Edinburgh University library. That seemed to end the man's genuine poetical career. His rhyme, appearing at long intervals, is stilted and scholastic. This is held in the deepest resentment by those still fondly crooning "Cuddle Doon" and "Castles i' the Air." I tell my Scottish literary friends they must let the man sup at learning's fount for the terrible "drooth" that was on him; that then he will nod and dose and hibernate; and that by and by he will sing like a prisoned bird across the years in memory of his lowly hours. But they will not believe me, and insist that the next poet who is given a life position in Scotland will be "bro't o'er the heckle-pins fairly!"

The minstrels of Ireland are not all gone from the highways and byways of Erin. The mournful harp and plaintive pipe may have given way to the breezy banjo and crooning violin, but the songs which these accompany are the songs of Ireland still. Down by the rotten Claddagh wharves of old Galway town, I recently came upon a rapt audience enthralled by the duclet notes of Tim Brennan, the "wandering minstrel of Tipperary"—one of the sweetest singers I ever heard and one who would have been great were it not for his love of "the cinder in it," as they aptly term the West of Ireland mountain dew.

I had seen Tim many, many times before in Ireland. Our trampings had brought us into the same relations of artist and responsive audiitor so many times that, as he tipped me a comforting wink of recognition, and I noticed that his violin had been replaced by the temporary though ample musical makeshift of a banjo wrought from the head of an ancient Irish churn, in the pause following his ballad, I felt emboldened to toss him back his wink with the query:

"And Tim, why did'nt you bring the the churn with its head?"

"Faith, yer honor," he replied in a flash and with a winsome smile, holding the churn-head banjo aloft so all could see, "faith, I never argue wid a lady—an', yer honor, a bould Irish woman stud at its other ind!"

I had got a taste of his sprightly and never vicious wit, and he as quickly got my shilling for that same; more power to the quick hinges of the nimble tongue of the wandering minstrel of Tipperary!

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A Famous Correspondent.

As it is necessary the Parisian journals should always be in a ferment and rage about something, they have been in unusual luck of late. The Panama canal scandal has kept them in a peppery stew, though not so hot as some of them deserve to have it. Then, opportunely, the little crisis in Egypt turned up, perhaps as a foil of relief to the Panama revelations. Affiliated doubtless with both these out-croppings of current history is the cry to expel M de Blowitz, Times correspondent from Paris. A usual M. de Blowitz has been outspoken in describing what he has seen and heard and commenting thereupon. He takes as many liberties with his correspondence as does Mr. Smalley, but far more than most journalists he gets hold of the news from the innermost circles, for access to which he has exceptional advantages.

It used to be said that next to the post of British Embassador the position most coveted by an Englishman in Paris was that of Times correspondent. The salary is said to be from $10,000 to $15,000 a year, with a staff of assistants, an office, a direct telegraph wire to London and full discretion as to expenses for any purpose. During the number of years he has been correspondent De Blowitz has performed many remarkable feats. Wherever he goes he seems to secure access to all the distinguished statesmen, and even to the monarchs themselves. The acquaintanceship with persons whose informations or opinions are of value enables him to track down any reports which arise very rapidly and accurately, though his own deductions may often be at fault and provoke criticism. He is a man of integrity and fearless.

Only recently he described how he succeeded in supplying his journal with the full text of the Berlin treaty the very day after the conference adjourned. Bismarck, who had been very angry at little bits of news leaking out during the proceedings, was furious, but could do nothing. De Blowitz had secured a copy of the treaty somehow, and in the train en route to Brussels he sewed the copy up in the lining of his secretary's waistcoat. At Brussels there was some difficulty in getting a wire, but that was overcome.

You Cannot Afford to be Without Them

Rigby suitings and panting can now be had of all first class tailors in the newest designs, intended for spring wear. Gentlemen can defy the elements when habited in Rigby proofed garments. These can be had at a trifle extra in price over materials which have not been proofed.

Rigby waterproofs can be had in men's and boys' overcoats and ulsters, with and without capes, and can also be had by the yard for ladies and gentlemen's wear.

When ordering your outfit see that your tailor or clothier supplies you with Rigby waterproofed materials.

Anglo-American Club.

Owing to a printer's error this rule was omitted from numerous copies of the constitution of the club sent out RULE VI. members (except such as reside outside a radius of ten miles from the club house in the city of Victoria) shall be considered town members and shall be requested to pay in addition to any entrance fee the sum of six dollars quarterly in advance. The first 200 applicants admitted free of any entrance fee.

Have you tried the famous Tamilkande?

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

THE AZTEC CALENDAR.

A Year of Eighteen Months Each With Twenty Days.

The Great Divide.]

In the measurement of time the Aztecs adjusted their civil year by the solar year. They divided it into eighteen months of twenty days each. Both months and days were expressed by peculiar hieroglyphics. Five complementary days, as in Egypt, were added to make up the full number of 365. These belonged to no month, and were regarded as peculiarly unlucky. A month was divided into four weeks of five days each, on the last of which was the public fair or market-day. As the year is composed of nearly six hours more than 365 days, there still remained an excess, which like other nations who have framed a calendar, they provided for by intercalation; not indeed, every fourth year as the Europeans, but at longer intervals, like some of the Asiatics. They waited till the expiration of fifty-two vague years, when they interposed thirteen days, or rather twelve and a half, this being the number which had fallen in arrear. Had they inserted thirteen it would have been too much, since the annual excess over 365 is about eleven minutes less than six hours.

But as their calendar at the time of conquest was found to correspond with the European, making allowance for the subsequent Gregorian reform, they would seem to have adopted the shorter period of twelve days and a half, which brought them, within and almost inappreciable fraction, to the exact length of the tropical year, as established by the most accurate of observations. Indeed, the intercalation of twenty-five days in every 104 years shows a nicer adjustment of civil to solar time than is presented by any European calendar; since more than five centuries must elapse before the loss of an entire day. Such was the astonishing precision displayed by the Aztecs, or perhaps by their more polished Toltec predecessors, in these computations. Their chronological system was reckoned corresponding with the year 1091 of the Christian Era. It was the period of the reform of their calendar, soon after their migration from Azatlan.

In addition to the solar calendar, as above described, the Aztec priests had another called a "lunar reckoning," though in nowise accommodated to the revolutions of the moon. It was formed also of two periodical series. By means of this calendar the priests kept their own records, regulated the festivals and seasons of sacrifice, and made all their astrological calculations. The astrological scheme of the Aztecs was founded less on the planetary influences than on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. We know of no astronomical instruments used by them except the dial. The calendar-stone (as it is called) shows they had the means of settling the hours of the day with precision, the periods of the solstices and the equinoxes, and that of the transit of the sun across the zenith of Mexico.

There have been propounded from time to time theories that the calendar-stone of the Aztecs is in reality a representation of the mariner's compass, and is to be accepted as proof that the Aztecs came from Asian coasts or Pacific islands. There does not seem as yet to be any valid reason for considering these theories seriously.

Two Thousand Taken Out.

Nearly 2000 books were loaned from the public library in January. Gentlemen took out 150 more than ladies.

Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesigh Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it **saved his sight, even if not his very life.** You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son." ADRIE F. BLACKMAN, 2388 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

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IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of

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A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OR.

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PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

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For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. June17 1y.

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CUBB'S COUGH CURE (ANTISEPTIC) CUBB'S COUGH CURE

We do not publish testimonials from parties in the Eastern States, but from well known, reliable local parties.

Read the following from people you know: Rev. Robert R. Maitland, L.L.B., one of the leading clergymen of Vancouver says: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the magical efficacy of your Cubb's Cough Cure in the treatment of cold in the head, throat and chest, and the croup tendency in children. I have recommended it to others after using it myself, feeling free to say it is just the thing to have in the house for such emergencies. I hope it will have a large sale."

Capt. M. Manson, of Victoria, B. C., says: "I took a fearful cold after unusual exposure and found myself tightened up so much that I had great difficulty in even breathing. A torturing cough set in and I was miserable in the extreme. I took four regular doses of Cubb's Cough Cure and the result astonished me. In ONE NIGHT my cough was broken up and my system completely freed from all symptoms of cold. I heartily recommend it to everyone."

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HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywa Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oc23 tf W. J. SAYWARD.

YOU COUGH

Has not yielded to the various remedies you have been taking. It troubles you day and night, breaks your rest and reduces your strength. Now try **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,** before the bronchial tubes become enlarged or the delicate tissues of the lungs sustain fatal injury. As an anodyne and expectorant, this preparation has no equal. It soothes the irritated membrane, promotes expectoration, and induces repose. The worst cough

Can Be Cured

by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Dr. J. G. Gordon, Carrol Co., Va., writes: "I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and pronounce it to be unequaled as a remedy for colds and coughs."

"After the grippe—cough. This was my experience—a hacking, dry cough, with an incessant tickling in the throat, keeping me awake nights, and disturbing the household. I tried a great number of 'cough-cures,' but they gave me only temporary relief. At last I concluded to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had used half a bottle, I had my first all-night sleep. I continued to improve, and now consider myself cured."—A. A. Sherman, Coeymans, N. Y.

By Using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, many have been saved from fatal illness.

E. D. Estabrooks, Canterbury, N. B., says: "In the winter of 1859 I was a surveyor of lumber in Sacramento, Cal. Being considerably exposed, I took a bad cold accompanied with a terrible cough. I tried several remedies, but they failed to cure me, and it was thought I was going into a decline. On the advice of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and less than half a bottle completely cured me."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables

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TERMS:—Patients, previous to confinement, $3 per week. During confinement, including medical attendance and nursing, $10 per week. Patients, with good references, who may be unable to pay will be treated free of charge. For admission apply at the Home.

PROF. HUXLEY AT HOME.

Characteristics of the Man and His Work in the World of Science.

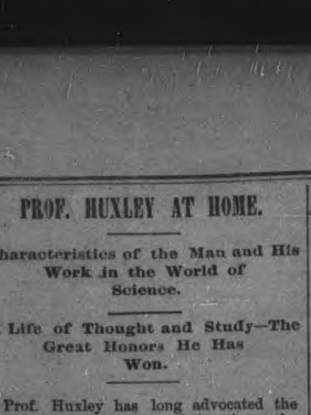
A Life of Thought and Study—The Great Honors He Has Won.

Prof. Huxley has long advocated the healthgiving properties of the air on the Sussex Coast, but it is only within the last few years that he has given up his old quarters in Marlborough Palace, St. John's Wood, and taken possession of the house especially built for him at Eastbourne.

It was designed for him by the husband of his eldest daughter and rejoices in the quaint title of "Hodeslea" the early English form of the name of Huxley.

The house is not in the town itself, but stands in its own garden on the rising ground toward Beachy Head, where the green slopes of the Sussex downs stretch out as a fair background to its brick walls and tiled roof.

Within the doors are comfortable homely rooms where the portraits of many members of the Huxley family adorn the walls—some few are painted by themselves, but most of them are the work of another son-in-law, the Hon. John Collier, and many are familiar to the public who have seen them in the academy and other galleries. These



PROF. HUXLEY.

sons and daughters are all married now, but it very rarely happens that one or another of them is not on a visit to "Hodeslea," while the grandchildren are ever in request and have their own particular quarters and cosy nursery.

And what of the most interesting room in the house, the study of the great man himself?

First of all, it is full of sunlight, streaming in through the wide window that looks out over the garden, and through a second smaller window, built in an apse, and whose colored panes cast all manner of quaint shadows upon the rows and rows of books that seem to fill every nook and corner of the room.

Long shelves line all the walls, literally from floor to ceiling; books, books, books, books of all sorts and in every variety of binding; they are piled on the broad surface of the dark oak table, on the chairs and even the floor has its share of bulky volumes and pamphlets innumerable. Always an insatiable reader, Prof. Huxley has collected books all his life; indeed, he tells you, these are not nearly all that he possesses; they have overflowed into several rooms upstairs, and even then serious thoughts were entertained of building out a library especially to hold the remainder, when Mr. Collier offered to give them house room and carried off a van load back to town.

He is rather above the middle height, sparely built and upright; perhaps his most striking features are the very bright black eyes that meet and seem to look through those of anyone to whom he is speaking; they are set wide apart and deep beneath the grey eyebrows; the forehead is square, the iron-grey hair brushed straight back from the temples.

White whiskers frame in the lower part of the face and accentuate the squareness of the chin, firmly molded into an expression that would be stern and almost defiant, but for the extreme mobility of the lips. The nostrils are wide and sensitive, the whole face, somewhat rugged, but constantly lighted up by the smiling lips or by a very characteristic twinkle of fun in the dark eyes.

Thomas Henry Huxley was born in 1825 in what was then the tiny village of Ealing (now a big London suburb), inheriting from his mother her strong characteristics, both physical and mental, her bright dark eyes and her remarkable rapidity of thought; he derived from his father a large share of tenacity and strength of purpose; a hot temper, (this latter statement all, and they are many, who have experienced his unfailing kindliness and good nature, will qualify with this addition, "Under great provocation,") and an innate faculty for drawing, which he has never really cultivated, although in his youth he was famous for making caricatures innumerable, alike of professors and fellow-students, when he ought to have been taking notes; and even in his own professoral days there is a story told of amicable squabbles among the royal commissioners for the Huxley sketches—the rough but spirited designs with which his share of the reports were plentifully besprinkled.

His schooldays were very short, and as he appears in those days to have had the greatest distast to application, they may be said to have been unsatisfactory. He was only 14 years of age when, much against his will, he commenced the study of medicine, under the guidance of a relation; his own earnest desire having always been to become a mechanical engineer. Medicine, as a healing art, possessed no attractions for him, but physiology, the "mechanical engineering of human beings," as he calls it, soon became an engrossing study, and in 1845 he took his M. B. at London University, with honors in physiology, and was appointed assistant surgeon at Haslar Hospital. Here he worked some months under Sir John Richardson, the well-known Arctic traveler, who ultimately obtained for young Huxley a post on H. M. S. Rattlesnake, then bound on a long voyage to the northern and eastern shores of Australia. The voyage lasted four years, during which time the ship was almost completely cut off from all communications with home, and was, indeed, for months at a time, outside the pale of all civilization.

In 1849 an elaborate paper was received from him by the Royal Society, and by that body printed and published, although the young author, still cruising on the high seas, remained in ignorance of the gratifying fact until his return to England at the end of the following year.

In 1854 Mr. Huxley was married, after an engagement that had lasted eight years, to the gentle lady to whose companionship so much of the happiness and brightness of the Eastbourne house is due, and at the same time he severed his connection with the naval medical service and was appointed professor of natural history and paleontologist at the School of Mines in Jermyn street. This post he originally accepted as a temporary one until he should obtain a vacant professorship either of physiology or comparative anatomy. He held it, however, for not less than 31 years, not relinquishing it even in 1863, when the College of Surgeons did elect him their professor of comparative anatomy.

As early as the year 1852 he delivered his first public lecture to a Friday evening audience at the Royal Institution; in 1858 he became Croonian lecturer, taking as his subject "The Theory of the Vertebrate Skull." Then came the lectures to workingmen, "On Man's Place in Nature; His Relations to the Lower Animals," and "On the Origin of Species," which had recently appeared. Then several important works were published in rapid succession while universities and learned societies, both at home and abroad, contended for the honor of enrolling him among their members.

It is only a few days since he kissed hands at Osborne on receiving the title of "The Right Honorable" as a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. He enjoys the distinction of being the first Privy Councillor to attain that honor without previously holding some political appointment. It is a worthy recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to his country as a scientist, and helps to show how universally is the esteem in which he is held by all who can appreciate his great intellect and unwavering singleness of purpose.

KATE TERRY LEWIS.

THE JERSEY LILY.

An Actress Whose Personality is Intensely Interesting.

Mrs. Langtry, the actress and erstwhile professional beauty, is one upon whose personality the world is devoting some attention.

Mrs. Langtry, nee Emelie Charlotte Le Breton, was born on the Isle of Jersey in 1853. She married Edward Langtry and became famous as a beauty in London. There was a loss of estate, and then good fortune beckoned her to the stage and later on she came to America.

Mrs. Langtry had appeared at Twickenham on November 19, 1881, as the young widow in "A Fair Encounter," but her professional debut was made at the Haymarket Theatre as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." She was soon thereafter seen in "The Honeymoon" and "An Unequal Match," and as Rosalind in "As You Like It." Mrs. Langtry came to America under Mr. Abbey's

MRS. LANGTRY.

management. The Park Theatre, New York, at which she was to appear, burned on the night set for her debut, and ten days later, November 6, 1882, she appeared at Wallack's as Hester Grazebrooke in "An Unequal Match;" on Nov. 13 as Rosalind, and on November 27 as Juliana in "The Honeymoon."

She then went on a tour, but on April 24, 1883, she began two weeks at the Fifth Avenue Theatre as Galatea. She sailed for Europe, and the people of London renewed their faith in her. She was in London in 1885, playing "La Princess George" January 20, "Lady Teazle" February 10, "Peril" April 6, "Enemies" January 28, 1886, and "The Lady of Lyons" March 18. She reappeared in New York at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "The Lady of Lyons" October 16, 1886. Later in the season, December 6, she was at Niblo's where "Enemies" was produced. "As in a Looking Glass" was her new piece for the season beginning September 19, 1887, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

HER HOME LIFE.

Even in the freedom of the nursery or of her private home life nothing ever pleased Mrs. Langtry that was not refined and well bred. Instead of being imperative and ceremonious there was a constant fund of womanliness, and what is rarer yet, pure fun. The fun of a speech, or a situation, or yet only of an idea, was never lost to her, but was, ten to one, brought out with a single touch for others to enjoy. She did not tell many stories, but instead there was a smiling "I remember" that was more amusing.

Instead of buying gowns Mrs. Langtry bought silver tankards and old china platters, but her wardrobe never remained neglected. Far from it. Mrs. Langtry appreciated the first and most important duty of womankind—the care and development and protection of herself. When she did not feel as fresh as she might, when things worried her and she knew she was not in good trim physically she walked fast and furiously.

Walking, strangely enough, was the one way for her to keep thin. Fencing made her grow fat, and so did Turkish baths "But walking—ah, that," she said, "is what does a woman good." It was so with her complexion. If she felt that that did not please her, then, indeed, she walked, and walked often. It was the one thing to do. She did not believe in a woman using anything on her face for beautifying purposes.

She wore the prettiest gowns—of course Paris gowns almost without exception—and from the soft, loose, fur trimmed morning gowns to her handsomest dinner dress there was never a tone wrong. One of her favorite dresses was a long, loose gown of Nile green poplin, trimmed with long white fox fur. It was bought when all English women were buying poplins from charity to Ireland. Mrs. Langtry sent hers to Paris to be made. Naturally there did not seem to the clever milliner much opportunity for elaboration, but when he sent it home it was found to be lined throughout with white uncut velvet a really royal garment.

AN ESSAY ON CRANKS.

A Crank is Usually a Man With an Original Idea.

Some people make use of this expression sometimes in a nasty way: "He is a crank and he is a little bit off." If you asked them the reason they had or the authority they had for saying it, many of them could not tell you. Their keenness of perception into human nature is so limited and their ideas so small that they pass their judgment on the cover of a man's life, while the whole story of his life lies hidden unrevealed between the covers. It is to people of this class of judgment that I address myself in this article. I will start by asking you how much you know of some of the people you call cranks, and conscience answers back, "Nothing." Well, then, don't call any man a crank again, don't judge the book by the cover; try to learn the whole story, then you will be able to understand what caused that wrinkle on the brow and that far away look in the eyes; perhaps you will find as you read the book your own life will sink into insignificance. I have come across men in my lifetime whom I have called cranks; when I have come into closer contact with them, when I have opened up my heart to them, and them to me, my heart has as it were bled with sympathy and been filled with admiration at the nobility and courage of the soul within it, at the cold, unfeeling world that has made them close the volume of their life up so that the world or casual observer could see nothing but the plain unmeaning cover. If you wish to learn the story approach it with kindly feeling, go away back to the days of his boyhood, trace his career up to manhood, and you will find perhaps that the circumstances which have surrounded his life have been entirely different to yours, his character has been moulded in an entirely different mould; his experiences have been vastly different to yours. Study this, then, take into consideration that we to a greater or less extent, that is, our characters, are moulded by the circumstances which surrounded us and by the ideas and impressions of others. Out of the thousands you meet how many really original ideas do you find? You would be liable to call the man with an original idea a crank because it would be something new. What cranks all the men were who have done anything or discovered anything that was worth anything to the country to the common everyday mind of the common herd! Who was the crank or the man who was a little bit off, Edison or the men who laughed at him when he first spoke of the telephone? You say the man who laughed at him. Take it home. When you learn to know the men you call cranks better you will wonder how ever you were such a fool as not to see the beauties of his character, and perhaps you could grow to love and esteem him; perhaps he could buy and sell you. Place you where he has been and you would be perhaps lost.

Some of the noblest men are the men who are called cranks. Fools always like to display their ignorance, and you know them. Wise men keep their lives locked up in their heart, and you don't know them.—Canadian Grocer.

Touching Lamp Explosions.

The explosive quality of the modern oil lamp is now a subject of doubt. An English experimenter says that he has tried in every way known to him to make a kerosene lamp explode and has not succeeded in doing so. His theory is that the various so-called explosions have merely been the igniting of spilled oil caused by the upsetting or breaking of lamps. He moreover goes on to assert that the best quality of oil is slow to ignite, and if smothered at once with a piece of carpet or some woollen garment the flame is easily put out. The chief thing necessary in such a case is presence of mind. If the lamp upsets it must be picked up at once and set right, so it shall not have time to ignite the spilled oil. A metal lamp which cannot be broken is much less liable to danger than a glass or porcelain lamp unless such a lamp has a metal font. If people remain cool-headed, neither open a door to create a draft, as they usually do, nor rush out of the room to leave the lamp work its destruction, there is very little danger from a metal lamp. But it requires presence of mind and coolness of judgment to pick it up instantly and smother the flames on the carpet or rug. It is just the same courage that is needed in many events in every-day household life. Half the tragedies of the world are caused by panicky people who lose their presence of mind at the very time that they need it most. If oil ignites on the kitchen floor, a pan of common flour or a box of sand or common earth will smother it as quickly as anything else.

Huxley's Tribute to Tennyson.

GIB DIESEN TODTEN MIR HERATUS!*
(The Minster speaks.)

Bring me my dead!
To me that have grown,
Stone laid upon stone,
As the stormy brood
Of English blood
Has waxed and spread
And filled the world,
With sails unfurled;
With men that may not lie;
With thoughts that cannot die

Bring me my dead!
Into the storied hall,
Where I have garnered all
My harvest without weed;
My chosen fruits of goodly seed;
And lay him gently down among
The men of state the men of song;
The men that would not suffer wrong;
The thought-worn chieftains of the mind;
Head servants of the human kind.

Bring me my dead!
The autumn sun shall shed
Its beams athwart the bier's
Heaped blooms; a many tears
Shall flow; his words, in cadence sweet and strong,
Shall voice the full hearts of the silent throng.
Bring me my dead!

And oh! sad wedded mourner, seeking still;
For vanished hand clasp; drinking in thy fill
Of holy grief; forgive, that pious theft
Robs thee of all, save memories, left;
Not thine to kneel beside the grassy mound
While dies the western glow; and all around
Is silence; and the shadows closer creep
And whisper softly: All must fall asleep.
—*Don Carlos. T. H. HUXLEY.

As it is in England.

In an English court lately, in the case of a bicycle stolen from a wayside inn, Judge Lushington said that the innkeeper was bound to take care of the goods of travelers and that "goods" included bicycles. The jury gave a verdict of about $75 for the owner of the bicycle, and the judge approved the verdict.

Catarrh in the head is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hoods' Sarsaparilla, to effect a cure.

If you only knew how nice it is—Tamilkande Tea.

Will You Accept the Offer Mothers?

Strong, hearty and happy! These grand and very desirable results are obtainable only when Lactated Food is used for the baby.

If baby is cross, restless and peevish, depend upon it, that its food is the cause of every difficulty. Many mothers forget that baby's stomach is a very weak and easily irritated organ. This tender organ, when out of order, throws the whole body into confusion and trouble.

Wise and careful mothers are extremely guarded as to the character of artificial food they use for their little ones. Lactated Food is their choice. Experience proves that it produces the best results in the weak and delicate infant. Medical men recommend it without hesitation, as they have found it is the most reliable for weak digestion.

Every mother in Canada who wishes a sample of the life-giving Lactated Food, can be supplied at once. Send in your post office address to the Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, and you will receive a full sized can, sufficient to make ten pints of cooked food. The baby will enjoy it, and will soon show marked improvement.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads color labels, etc., etc., go to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office. *

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street. *

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

Anthracite Coal FOR SALE

APPLY TO

ROBERT WARD & CO.

No. 76 Wharf St.

★ ★

BARNETT'S BRANDY

PURE AND WHOLESOME.
THOROUGHLY MATURED.

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

Ask for it only.

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
MONTREAL.
Successors to Henry Chapman & Co.

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

★ ★

Do You Know that a Waterproof Coat which stands the test of nearly fifty years and still holds the trade of Great Britain must of necessity be the best waterproof garment in the world, and this fact is now being realized by the Canadian People. Currie's Waterproof Coats

ASK FOR THEM. Sold Everywhere.

GOOD CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

Albion Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

Ground rent, $40 per month. Lease to run 5 years. Reason for selling:—Necessity of personal attendance to proprietor's brewery.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

FEBRUARY 6th, 1893.

ja30-td

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Eye and Ear.

DR. O. M. JONES, late clinical assistant a Moorefield Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Tuesdays.

DR. MARK S. WADE, Fridays.

Will attend to Free Patients, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. of each week, at the hospital.

H M. YATES
S

ja13-1m

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
HULL.

☞Beware of imitations said to be "as good as Eddy's."

Our wares are all stamped "THE E. B. EDDY CO." None other are genuine. See that you get our make of goods.

EDDY'S MATCHES

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, PARLOR

Have a World-wide Reputation.

We are the sole owners of all the patents and sole manufacturers in Canada of

INDURATED FIBRE WARE

Jas. Mitchell, Agent, 102 Government St., Victoria

sat

3 PRACTICAL POINTS

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—

1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

B B B

This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,
(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

THOS. SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.

jy- &w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner block.

ap23

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

BOY WANTED—At Cohen's Printing Office, Fort St. fe3-3t

WANTED—A good plumber with small capital, who thoroughly understands hot water and steam heating; to combine with an old established stove, tinware and hot air business. Apply, Plumber, TIMES Office. de1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By middle aged lady, situation as housekeeper. Address, N. R., TIMES Office. de28

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—An eight roomed house with all modern conveniences. Centrally located; Fort St. preferred. Rent no object. Address P.O. Box 664, City. fe1-4t

WANTED—Comfortable board and lodging in private house for family of three. Address M. Y., this office. tf

WANTED TO RENT—About March 10th, a house with not less than 4 bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water and all conveniences. Careful tenant. Lease will be taken if house suitable. Rent must be moderate. Address T. H., TIMES Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOUND—A purse containing money and other articles of value. Owner apply for same at this office and pay expenses. fe3-2t

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS—with or without rooms; cuisine first-class. Douglas House, Gordon street, five minutes from post office. fe2 1w

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 25 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric n11-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—One American leather topped buggy, single and double harness, one American Rockaway, horses, milch cows. Apply to W. J. McKeon, Oriental Hotel. ja5-1m

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light housekeeping, at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ja4-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detached cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven-roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. ac20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2.

MR. W. C. WINDEBANK, Vocal Humorist, Teacher of Vocal Music. Voices trained and improved for public singing. Terms moderate. 85 Fort St. A few more members wanted to complete singing class. Satisfaction guaranteed no1-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN

Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y

Pride of the Island No. 131 meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au11yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society, in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS

Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,

No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE

No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH

Chapter, No. 130, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
R. LANGLEY, 1-19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.

Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFRIMMER, K. of R. and S.
oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN

Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Fashion street, Victoria, B. C. ja23-1y

PHYSICIANS.

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL,
Has removed from Victoria West and Government Street to 106 Yates Street. Telephone No. 80.

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A., and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., Edinb rgh.
Physician, Surgeon, etc. Specialty:—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets.
Residence, corner Cadboro Bay road and Fernwood. au4

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, (Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 56 Pandora Street. fe2-eodtf

MRS. E. GALE,
Ladies' Nurse, from Sydney, N. S. W. Testimonials. 27 Spring Road, Spring Ridge. ja4-1m

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVE WOOD—Ring up No. 406, or leave order at 103 Douglas St., for Stove Wood. Orders filled promptly. A. C. Howe. fe1-4t

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 20.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184, Ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale s22-1y

TENDERS WANTED.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B. C. to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B. C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.
C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.
j23

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., for Constructing Sidewalks in the City of Victoria, during the year 1893, also for Repairing James Bay Bridge.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's office,
February 1st., 1893, Victoria, B.C. fe2

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of an office building for Robert Ward, Esq., will be received up to noon February 10th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office of
S. MACLURE,
Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect.
fe1-6t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

To Rent.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICES IN THE CITY

Splendid location. On ground cor. Five Sisters Block. Large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. ticket office. oct13-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Saturday, February 4th.

THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,

Mr. John Dillon

And an unusually strong supporting company, in his new and successful comedy,

"A MODEL HUSBAND."

A laugh producer, illustrating "Is Marriage a Failure?"
Seats now on sale at Jamieson's; 50c. and $1.
fe1-4t

HISTORY OF THE MONARCHY.

Something About Its Constitution and Foreign Guaranties.

Commenting upon the history of the Sandwich Islands a recent publication had the following to say of the Hawaiian kingdom:

The Hawaiian Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The prerogatives of the crown are defined by the constitution. During the sovereignty of the two first Kamehamehas and the regency in the minority of Kamehameha III. the country was subject to the absolute will of the sovereign. Fortunately the men and women of the royal line were endowed with intelligence and enlightened views of statesmanship, and they were not slow to realize the radical change which the advent of civilized foreigners was certain to produce in the habits of the native people, involving corresponding change in the institutions of the country if ruinous friction was to be avoided.

Upon the accession of Kamehameha II on the death of his father, the founder of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1819, the King took a step which, more than all others, hastened the destruction of the old forms of faith and government, by breaking the sacred tabu and eating at the same table with his mother and other women. The chiefs who clung to the old faith revolted, but they were promptly suppressed by the King and his adherents, and women thenceforth occupied a position of social equality with men. The year following this struggle American Protestant missionaries landed, to be followed soon after by Catholic missionaries. The latter were expelled from the kingdom, but subsequently returned and labored zealously in the cause of Christian civilization among the native people.

Kamehameha II and his Queen died in England, whither they went in 1823, the affairs of government being intrusted to the Regency during their absence. The Regency was continued under two very remarkable women until Kamehameha III. came of age and assumed supreme authority. Foreign interference was frequent and offensive during the Regency and the early part of this reign. French and English men-of-war appeared in Hawaiian waters to enforce demands against the sovereign, and the country was actually taken possession of under an enforced act of cession by Lord George Paulet in February, 1843. It was restored to the King by Admiral Thomas in the name of his sovereign, the Queen of England, in July of the same year. The independence of the kingdom was formally recognized by the Governments of England and France November 28, 1843, the United States having accredited a resident commissioner to King Kamehameha shortly after this formal act of recognition by the two great maritime powers of Europe.

Kamehameha III. completed the work his predecessor had begun. In 1840 he abolished the old policy of the realm and proclaimed a constitution. The methods of civilized nations, as to courts of justice, juries, tenure of lands and the definition and punishment of crimes and misdemeanors were adopted. From that time forward the Hawaiian Kingdom took its place among civilized nations, and commanded respect and consideration.

The constitutions of 1840 was superseded by the constitution of 1852, which in its turn was set aside by the organic law of 1864 promulgated by Kamehameha V. on his own authority.

Kamehameha III. died in 1854, and was succeeded by his nephew Alexander Liholiho, as Kamehameha IV. On his death there was no direct descendant of the Kamehamehas, so an election was held and High Chief David Kalakaua was chosen. One of his first acts was to appoint his sister Lilliuokalani his successor, and, on his death she succeeded him.

During all these years the agreement of non-interference between Great Britain, France and Hawaii has remained in force.

AN ENTHUSIAST'S DREAM.

He Proposes to Travel From Cape Horn to Cape Town by Rail.

It adds something to zest of life—if one has a healthy, active fancy—says the Review of Reviews—to reflect that there are people now living who may travel by continuous rail from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope. The plan of a "pan-American" railway to connect the South American system, through Central America, with the systems of Mexico and the United States is already well advanced.

There are to be roads from the Canadian Pacific away up to the Peace River and Mackenzie valleys, and it is not hard to believe that these may ultimately be extended across the Rockies to the Yukon valley in Alaska and continued finally to the narrow and shallow Behring Straits, across which a connection would be made with the Siberian road. Continuous rail travel from Siberia to Constantinople will soon have become an accomplished fact, and the link from Contantinople to Egypt may be expected quite confidently.

At the present rate of development in Africa the construction of a road from Egypt to the cape ought to be realized within twenty-five years. The channel tunnel will, of course have been built, and electricity or some still more powerful motive force will have superseded steam, so that the Californians and Puget Sound denizens would naturally go to London by fast Alaskan and Siberian express. If they chose they might return by steamship, making the passage in two or three days from the west coast of Ireland to Labrador or Halifax. In view of all that has been done in the last twenty-five years such further development of travelling facilities is easily within the realm of sober prediction.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government
Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance is desired.

The Daily Times.

THE COLUMBIAN CASE.

It appears that we were in error in setting down the expenses re the Kennedy "contempt" case at a total of $123. The Columbian quotes the following additional items from the public accounts:—

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—SPECIAL CONSTABLES.	
J. H. Mason—Services re Kennedy Bros., etc., Victoria, 12 days at $2.50	30 00
G. H. Bray—Services re Kennedy Bros., New Westminster, 2 days at $3	6 00
TRANSPORTATION OF CONSTABLES AND PRISONERS.	
Hotel Victoria—Board and lodging for Kennedy Bros. re Columbian	8 00

These bring the total up to $167. The Columbian further points out that there must be several minor items which do not appear in the accounts, being covered up by some eccentricity of bookkeeping. But that is not all. Our contemporary well says that there should be other things taken into account, thus:—

Then, among large items of cost—as the time of the House and the Government belongs to the country, which pays for that time—may be mentioned six solid days and a night spent by the whole House, during the month or so that the game was on, debating and "resoluting" on various phases of the question, besides the loss of time in putting through "Davie's Enabling Bill;" the adjournment of a week to give time to catch the "prisoners;" the professional services and the wear and tear of the Attorney-General's brain during all this time, both in the House and the courts, and last, but hardly least, the cost of the public printing growing out of the case, in one way and another; not to mention the telegraphic bill, which must have been pretty large. When all the expenses which we have indicated above are carefully figured up, it will be found that, instead of $123, the little "dignity" episode of last session has cost the country more nearly a cool $1000.

The Columbian adds to the indictment of the Government by recalling the fact that by the employment of a little trickery it prevented a decision being given by court. It also points out that the Attorney-General has not fulfilled his promise — made when the case was before the Hon. Justice Drake—that he would have a test case submitted to the Supreme Court in order to obtain a ruling. Our contemporary says:—

It was on the strength of this promise that the Attorney-General succeeded in having the court adjourned; but eight or nine months have elapsed since, and the promise has not yet been redeemed. We think, in all reason, there has been time enough in which to fulfill the pledge. How long does the Attorney-General intend to continue to lie—under so serious an impeachment of his solemnly pledged official veracity as is involved in his failure to submit the important test case promised? How long will the House be content to wait for the delivery of those goods for which Ministerial fatuousness and obstinacy made it pay, through the nose, in advance?

In the meantime the people might be given the benefit of that opinion for which they paid Dr. Bourinot $100.

SHARPLY CORRECTED.

The Vancouver World undertook to misrepresent some remarks made by Thomas E. Kitchen, M.P.P., at the meeting in Vancouver last week. For this the World is probably now sorry—as little boys feel sorry after they have been severely spanked. Our luminous contemporary received its due chastisement in the following letter:

EDITOR WORLD:—In your account of the public meeting held in the Market Hall, Vancouver, on Friday evening last, you make so many misstatements that I shall not attempt to correct them, but I must ask for space to expose the deliberate misrepresentation of my words in your editorial of the 28th.

In that article you accuse me of misleading the public by assorting, "that less than $90,000 had been expended by the Government in this section of the Province."

I made no such statement. Speaking of revenue and expenditure. I alluded solely to Westminster Electoral District, which I represent, and not to the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. Speaking, from memory, I said the revenue paid in by that District ran from $178,000 to $250,000 odd (the returns to 30th June, 1892, show the revenue derived from said District to be $192,804.47), while the total expenditure this year was under $90,000. (I should have said authorized.)

I have since gone carefully over the figures, and find that the estimates for 1892-93 provide for an expenditure of $78,000 in the district, and I am aware that $5000 was expended by special warrant, and that a similar sum is now being expended in the district, to provide work for the unemployed of the two cities—giving a gross total of $88,000, of which amount some of the educational appropriations will lapse.

I enclose you a detailed statement of the amounts from the estimates for 1892-3.

What I said at the meeting was therefore, substantially correct, although it might, by going a little more into detail, have been made to show more favorable for my side of the question.

I regret that I am unable to give you credit for being stupid enough to have misunderstood me, and therefore, must conclude that this piece of deliberate misrepresentation is part of the punishment Mr. J. C. McLagan promised me for daring to tell the truth about him at the meeting in question.

THOS. E. KITCHEN.

THE CONVICT POPULATION.

From the annual report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for 1891-92, it appears that the number of convicts received in those institutions was 387, as compared with 414 in the previous year, a decrease of 27. The number discharged was 408, a decrease of 8 from 1890-91. The statistics of the various penitentiaries in the Dominion are given in the following table:—

	Remaining 30th June, 1891	Admitted during 1892	Discharged during 1892	Remaining 30th June, 1892
Kingston	585	116	170	532
St. Vincent de Paul	350	139	115	374
Dorchester	169	76	73	172
Manitoba	71	36	32	75
British Columbia	73	20	18	75
Total	1,249	387	408	1,228

The inmates of the Kingston penitentiary decreased 54 during the year, while those of St. Vincent de Paul increased by 24, Dorchester 3, Manitoba 4 and British Columbia 2. Inspector Moylan makes some strong remarks in regard to undesirable immigrants, a subject which becomes of more and more importance to this country as the flow of population to the States is restricted. Mr. Moylan says:—

Of late years our penitentiaries have had a most undesirable, because a most hardened and irreclaimable, class of criminals added to their numbers. This is particularly the case at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, where those cockney sneak thieves and pickpockets referred to are numerous. These pests, gathered from the slums of St. Giles and East London, after short terms of so-called probation in a certain notoriously mismanaged refuge, are periodically shipped out to Canada as immigrants deserving of encouragement and support. With very few exceptions, as the police of our cities and towns know, these street arabs from Whitechapel and Rotherhithe and Ratcliff and other like haunts of vice, speedily return to their old habits on arriving in Canada, and, as a consequence, become a burden and an expense upon the taxpayers of the Dominion in our reformatories, jails and penitentiaries, Steeped as they have been in crime from infancy, because inherited, they are found to be the most troublesome and worst conducted convicts that reach our penitentiaries. Their evil influence in corrupting others is potent and pernicious. The general verdict of the chaplains and the other prison officers regarding those youthful imitators of Fagin and Bill Sykes, is most unfavorable. They consider them dead to all good influences and that their reformation is hopeless. In order to protect the community against the depredations of such thoroughly trained malefactors, and our youth especially against the evil effects of their example and influence, it were advisable that effectual means be adopted to prevent mistaken philanthropists, abroad and at home, aiding and encouraging the transplanting to Canada of exotics so Upas-like and so unsuited to the soil and moral atmosphere of the country.

The inspector has the following suggestions to make regarding improvements:

The multiplying of light industries for the purposes of revenue and the extending of trades and skilled labor among the convicts.

The appointment of one duly qualified, or of a commission, to visit certain countries in Europe in order to acquire the information and particular details necessary for the successful operation of the prison of isolation at Kingston.

The establishment of a reformatory prison for young men between the ages of 16 and 30.

A higher standard of qualification for the police of the penitentiaries, that is to say, the guards and keepers, and a higher grade of salaries.

The adoption of the indeterminate sentence system.

A life sentence after third conviction for serious crimes.

The participation of the convict in his earnings over and above what covers his maintenance.

A trial of the ticket-of-leave plan, with all possible safeguards.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Hamilton recently a jury awarded $800 damages against the city in an action where a citizen fell and was severely injured through ice on the sidewalk. The evidence showed that a store owner was permitted to let a waterspout run on the sidewalk, and the chief justice expressed his astonishment that the council had permitted such a thing. The council, he said, should have passed a law prohibiting the running of water on the walks.

A San Francisco chemist is said to have produced a new electric lamp which gives as good a light as the arc lamp with one-sixth of the power. This he does by combining magnesium in some form with the carbon. The electrodes are arranged in such a way as to avoid the disagreeable crackling and sputtering noise so common in arc lamps, and the light is uniformly steady and of remarkable purity and intensity. Unless there is an exaggeration, these properties of the invention are a distinct gain in the science of illumination, and the patents should prove profitable. Almost every day some turn in electrical application comes forth. There is no finality in the utilization of this marvelous force of nature. With improved apparatus it should be possible to give those who use electric lighting more liberal terms.

An English engineer is of the opinion that in the not distant future steamships will be built to steam 26 knots an hour, crossing the Atlantic in four and a half days. The two vessels now in course of construction for the White Star company are expecting to do better than 21 knots. Speed is a question of designing vessels of enormous displacement on fine lines and equipping them with heavy and improved engine power. The limit of achievement in these directions it would be hard to fix, especially if we take into account the capabilities of the metal aluminum. If this metal could be produced cheaply enough, its peculiar combination of lightness and strength would be of immense value to the shipbuilder. The engine power now used in an Atlantic racer built of steel would drive an aluminum vessel of much greater size. There is one consideration that must soon operate against the building of huge floating palaces for the Atlantic, namely, the limit of profitable traffic. If the rival companies keep on building steamships they will shortly find themselves incurring a heavy yearly loss and accumulating an immense amount of dead stock. The limit of profitable operation even now cannot be far off, since the immigrant traffic has been seriously curtailed by the action of the States.

The Comox News has some pertinent reflections on official discourtesy, which will apply to more departments than one. Our contemporary says:—

"Write to a cabinet minister and you get a prompt and courteous reply, but address a letter to minor a official relating to matters within his jurisdiction and the chances are that he ignores you. He is too puffed up with his own importance to trouble himself about the wants of the people, and he moves in a mysterious way his little duties to perform. The fact is that the Government, both Dominion and Provincial, is made unpopular by its little subalterns, more than by anything else. Clothed with a little brief authority, they strut their allotted hour on the stage, and give place to other snobs just as supercilious as themselves. * * * * * * There can be no excuse for the neglect to answer enquiries relating to the public affairs. It costs very little to acknowledge the receipt of a letter and to courteously say that it will receive attention. Sir John Macdonald made it a rule to answer all letters as soon as practicable after being received, and the fact that he was easy to approach endeared him to the people; but a petty postoffice inspector, for instance, may answer a courteous letter by silence, and be as uncommunicative as an Egyptian Sphinx. It is time that there was a radical change in such matters and that subordinates were held to the observance of the same rules of courtesy and good breeding that characterize the heads of departments."

Grateful Thousands.

Throughout the world attest the efficacy of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. It cures where others fail. Ask any druggist or address, Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, naming this paper.

"Sandy, You Are a Brick."

Levi Cowell was tried by Magistrate Bartlett at Windsor lately on the charge of placing a railroad tie on the M. C. R. track at Essex on the night of Dec. 11. On account of the prisoner's weak mental condition he got a sentence of 23 months in the Central prison instead of life servitude. The prisoner, at the conclusion of the magistrate's words, made a rush for Mr. Bartlett, who, fearing his life was in danger, tried to take refuge in his office; but before he could do so Cowell took hold of his hand and heartily shook it, saying at the same time, "Sandy, you are a brick."

Tamilkande is the best.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snow! Slush! Cough! LANGLEY'S Balsam of Aniseed! Cured!

A QUIET WEEK.

Very Little Business Transacted at Meetings of Local Lodges During the Week.

Most of the meetings of the local societies set for the past week fell through on account of lack of attendance. Consequently the societies have little or nothing to report. There was a very small attendance at the joint meeting of the local lodges C. O. O. F., held at Fernwood Hall last evening, when D.D.G.M. Ramsay delivered an address.

Sullivan Lodge, A O.U.W., will meet next Friday, when two new members will be initiated.

Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I.O.O.F., met on Thursday evening but very little business was transacted.

The local branches of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows held a reunion last night. Address by James Ramsay, D.D.G.M.

Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., on Wednesday evening initiated two members, and conferred the first degree upon another. Two applicants were balloted for and two more applications were referred to committees.

The city representatives to the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., will leave for Westminster by way of Vancouver on Wednesday morning. They will be accompanied by a number of members of the order, with their families, who intend to enjoy the festivities which are to take place.

Sunset Lodge, No. 10, at last Thursday's convention conferred the rank of Knight and received three more applications for membership. The long expected rituals arrived at last, and were handed over by Grand Chancellor Hughes into the safe keeping of Chancellor Commander Leason.

Acme Lodge No. 14, I.O.O.F., owing to insufficient accommodation for their own use at the I.O.O.F. Hall, Douglas street, have completed arrangements to hold their lodge meetings in the K. of P. Hall, Broad street. Their first meeting in their new quarters will be held on Monday, February 13, and their meetings on every Monday night following instead of Friday night, as now held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, the change of meeting night being necessitated by the Far West Lodge K. of P. meeting on Friday night. Acme Lodge, though young, is in a flourishing condition; its finances and membership are steadily increasing.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

At last evening's meeting of Far West Lodge, Grand Chancellor Hughes handed the new rituals to the Chancellor Commander.

Messrs. Behensen and Hughes will go to New Westminster on the 22nd to dedicate the new Pythian hall and organize a new lodge. There are 54 charter members for the new lodge.

The new officers of the Uniform Rank, Victoria division, will be installed on the 23rd inst., by Installing Officer M. J. Conlin.

The ball committee will meet shortly to wind up business in connection with the recent ball.

The Uniform Ranks of the Sound cities are going to hold a grand reunion on the 19th inst., and have invited the members of Victoria Division and the knights to take part. A number of the members of the order will go over. Frederic Ward will play Damon and Pythias in the Seattle opera house, and a grand ball will be held. During the day there will be a parade.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Among the many happenings, or things about to happen, which had to stand over for the heavy snowfall, was the monthly meeting of the above. This Friendly society, which was started in 1886 with Mr. (now the Hon. Mr. Justice) M. W. T. Drake as president, has had many hardships to struggle against during the last two or theree years, but these have but shewn the sturdy stuff of which it was made. The sister guilu at New Westminster some while ago gave up the struggle, as that city's mayor remarked the other night to the Sons of England; but not so ours. The business that will come before the February meeting will be of the greatest stake to the society—nothing less than putting the St. George's on a footing by which it will not only hold its own against the other Friendly bodies of this city, but be placed on a level to far outstrip them in the race. The financial side is to be so handled that the gain guildmen will reap must far outweigh the dues that will be asked. Motions will also be made to strengthen the political side, so that the society may come into the field as the sworn upholder of the headship of the Crown over all under the flag, our common Christianity, the Imperial Bond, and the withstander of foreign customs and woman's franchise. The long hidden badge of St. George's red rood will once more come to the fore and will be seen to spread steadily through the empire with its beacon watchword, "Greater England for the English."

Bringing Them to Time.

Sam Kee was charged before Magistrate Macrae in the police court with allowing the chimney of his house to catch fire. Kee blamed the Chinaman who lived next door, and the pipe from whose place ran into the same chimney. A police officer swore that the stovepipe of Sam Kee's shack was red hot. The court fined Sam Kee $25 and $2.50 costs.

Escaped Lightly.

In the police court this morning Chas. White was convicted of indecent exposure to four young girls and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $50 or a further three months White has exposed himself to young girls coming from school.

Ball Postponed.

The ball in aid of the Good Samaritan Home, under the patronage of Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, which was fixed for Tuesday night, has been postponed until Friday evening.

Glasgow beef hams and finnan haddie by express at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

A large assortment of valentines at J. Johnston & Co.'s.

Spiritualists' Meeting.

At Pioneer Hall Broad street Sunday evening at 7:30, Mrs. C. Mayo Steers will (under spirit control) address the meeting, also give some psychometric readings.

The Steamer Islander.

The steamer Islander left Vancouver at 10 o'clock this morning and should arrive here about 4 o'clock. She has a lot of delayed mail and freight and two carloads of cattle.

The E. & N. Trains.

The E. & N. railway trains were running on time to-day. The north bound train left here on time this morning and the south bound train came in a little late. The afternoon trains were cancelled.

What We Could Do.

This being the commencement of our annual boot and shoe sale we could work off that old chestnut about our boot maker having breathed his last, etc., but we refrain and content ourselves with the remark that those attending our boot sale to be soled will not be badly so. Russell, McDonald & Co.

All Provided For.

All those who made application to the B. C. Benevolent Society for fuel, provisions and clothing have been provided for, and the officers of the society are now looking for those who did not apply. The family of Harris, the man killed by the Tumbo Island explosion, were attended to and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Stole a Stick of Cordwood.

A haggard-looking celestial stood up in the dock in the police court this morning in answer to the name of Ah Foot. The charge against Foot was that he had stolen a stick of cordwood from On Hing. On Hing placed a value of fifteen cents on the wood. Foot said he took the wood because he was cold and had no fire. The court looked at him with pity and wrote down a month sentence which will tide Foot over the cold weather and probably save On Hing the loss of another stick of cordwood.

Missing in Alaska.

John Neill, son of A. Neill, of 64 Pembroke street, who last wrote his father on the 15th of October from Sitka, Alaska, is missing, and his friends fear that he may have been murdered or met with an accident. Young Neill had been engaged in trading in a sloop between Sitka and Killisnoo, and had accumulated a little money, which he carried with him. In his last letter he said he would take the next steamer for Victoria, having been detained to make some collections. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. The Sitka papers will confer a favor on anxious friends by calling attention to this item.

They Have Them in New York.

The habit of turning up the trousers an inch or two at the ankle has become almost second nature among the members of a certain class of New Yorkers. The condition of the weather makes no difference with them. One young man of unmistakable English bearing attracted an unusual amount of attention to himself at a reception in one of the Fifth avenue palaces by appearing on the floor of the ball room with his well-pressed black trousers turned up snugly around his ankles. He subsequently explained that he had turned them up from force of habit and had forgotten to turn them down before descending from the dressing room.

That Funny Man, Dillon.

It will give many theatre-goers of Victoria great pleasure to hear that the famous comedian Mr. John Dillon is to appear at the Victoria to-night. Mr. Dillon is an actor of the old school, and ranks with Joseph Jefferson, Sol Smith Russell and Roland Reed, the high class comedy stars. This being Dillon's first visit to British Columbia, many will erroneously class him as a new star. Dillon has few equals as a fun maker, and has probably caused more amusement than any comedian living. He received a very enthusiastic reception across the Sound and at Nanaimo and Vancouver. No confidence is broken in advising all who love a laugh to report for business this evening at the Victoria about 8 o'clock. The house is now nicely warmed and cosy as a new blanket.

The "Exile Club" in Exile.

An amusing case was heard yesterday in the County Court before the Chief Justice. It appears that the plaintiff Newton rented some rooms in the Wilson block from the defendant Tullock, it being understood that they were to be used as a rendezvous for a number of young people rejoicing in the name of the "Exile Club." The rent was not paid as agreed, and the defendant promptly locked the plaintiff out. The latter thereupon brought an action for trespass, claiming $100 damages, alleging that the lease ran for six months and that therefore the defendant had no right to do what he did. The defendant counterclaimed for $121 for goods sold and delivered. The learned judge gave a verdict for $78 on the plaintiff's claim and a verdict for $68, which amount was admitted, on the counterclaim. The effect of the judgment therefore is that the plaintiff gets $10 and costs of the action, each party to pay his own costs on the counterclaim.

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Funds, Clothing and Provisions Provided for the Poor of the City.

A number of subscriptions, in addition to those published last evening, have been received by Mrs. Kent and Mrs. McMillan, the ladies who have undertaken the duty of relieving the needy. The new subscriptions are:

CASH.

Mrs. Steers	1 00
Miss Dupont	1 00
Pendray & Co	10 00
"Clerk of the Weather"	2 00
Mr. Prentiss	5 00
Collected by the TIMES	13 00
Mr. F. W. Foster	10 00
D. Spencer	5 00
Lex	10 00
Friend	5 00
A. R. M. A.	4 00
Joe Davies	1 00
W. D	1 00

CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS.

Mrs. G. Giles, clothing; Mrs. Crowther, blankets; A Friend, clothing; D. Spencer, blankets; Macmillan Bros., bread tickets; Mr. Bell, use of sleigh; J. Fullerton, boots at cost; Watson & Hall, soap.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

Ah Kwong Sold for Immoral Purposes is Safe in "the Refuge."

Ah Kwong was brought to the Chinese Refuge Home yesterday afternoon. She is a young girl of 16 years, short, stoutly built and of a very prepossessing appearance. Ah Kwong was rescued from immoral slavery. She was taken from a Chinese shack on Yates street opposite the Dominion Hotel. Sing Chue, a Chinawoman, was there. The story is told that she was brought over on the Empress of Japan by Sing Chue who offered her for sale and secured a bid of $1250. The money had not been paid over and Ah Kwong was detained until such time as the illicit transaction was finally settled. In the meanwhile, the ladies of the Home had received information of these events and informed the police, with the foregoing result.

Ah Kwong can speak very little English. She thought that she was going to be handed over to another master. She screamed and tore her hair when taken to the home. The other inmates spoke to her, and gradually she became calm and this morning seemed more resigned. She sat knitting by the fire and said that she was glad to get away from Sing Chue.

Sing Chue was in the police court this morning. She was not summonsed. She came of her own accord, thinking she had to appear. She walked into court twisting a large red handkerchief around her fingers, and sat down and watched the court proceedings. The Chinese interpreter told her that she had not been summonsed and Chue quietly left the court room.

Sing Chue will probably be summonsed for Monday morning. The charge against her will be that of selling Ah Kwong. The charge that she is a procuress will not be pressed as evidence in substantiation will be hard to secure. The evidence of the sale of Ah Kwong is said to be easy of proof.

BANK NOTES NOT WANTED.

A Place Where They Are Not Considered of Any Value.

New York Tribune.]

"In my wanderings around the globe," remarked the traveler, "I was once made commandant of a place called Anamaboe, on the west coast of Africa, some twenty miles east of Cape Coast Castle. Among my other duties was that of chief magistrate, and I held jurisdiction over some 6000 Fantis. The usual cases were those of petty larceny of ground provisions, the penalty being a short imprisonment and a sound flogging. One day there was a more serious charge. John Addo, the leading merchant of the place, charged his clerk with having robbed him of £80 Addo had shipped palm oil to a Manchester firm and not receiving the money, had got his clerk to write again demanding payment. Addo himself could neither read nor write, and, therefore, had to leave all his correspondence to his clerk, who was a negro from Sierra Leone, whore he had been educated. The clerk had been arrested on suspicion, as in the reply in the second demand for money the English house had written back that it had already sent the money. I examined the letters that had passed between the people. In the first letter from Manchester the arrival of the palm oil was acknowledged, and notice was given that the sum of £80 was remitted therewith. The clerk indignantly denied the charge, but his master had evidently not received the money.

"Before the next hearing I had sent my own clerk thoroughly to overhaul all Addo's papers, but not a trace could be found of the missing draft. At the second cross-examination of the prisoner I asked him if there was not an inclosure in the first letter. He admitted there was some scraps of paper in it, but as they had nothing to do with the letter he had thrown them among the waste paper, and they were probably in the heap in the yard still. I did not believe the man, but to give him every chance ordered a search of the rubbish, and went down to superintend it myself, taking the prisoner along with me. It was not long before a bundle of £5 Bank of England notes came to view. Nobody knew the value of them, but when I showed them to the prisoner he recognized them as the scraps of paper he had thrown aside. There they were, sixteen crisp ones, which the man in his ignorance had thrown aside. I discharged the man at once, but it was not until I had paid eighty golden sovereigns to John Addo that he was satisfied that he had not been robbed. He, his clerk and the whole community were astonished to think that pieces of paper were worth so much money."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Where, When and by Whom Divine Worship Will be Held To-morrow.

First Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at the usual hours.

Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. J. E. Coombes, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Reformed Episcopal church, 11 o'clock a.m. and 6:30 p.m. the bishop will preach.

Victoria West Presbyterian Church. The usual services will be held. Rev. D. Macrae, pastor.

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Spring Ridge, Rev. Mr. MacEwan, pastor. Services morning and evening.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The usual services will be held to-morrow. Rev. P. McF. Macleod, pastor, morning and evening.

W. J. McClure will preach to-morrow in the Omineca Hall, Oriental avenue, between Yates and Johnson streets, afternoon, 3:30; evening, 7:30.

Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, James H. White, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Pandora avenue Methodist church, Rev. C. Watson. Morning and evening services will be held in the lecture room of the church, and the lecture room hymn books will be used.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tuswly

Drink Tamilkande.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE SALE

BLANKETS

Grey Wool—7 lbs., $2.75; 8 lbs. $3.25.

White (ALL WOOL)—6 lbs., $2.95; 7 lbs., $3.75; 8 lbs. $4.25.

A better quality, full size, at $6.50. This is a splendid Blanket.

The best in the city, extra large size, all pure wool, $7.50.

WADDED COMFORTS

At 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.35 and $1.50.

Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50.

These Goods are Seasonable and Fine Value.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

DULUTH

Situated at the entrance to Seymour Narrows, the Terminus of the Canada Western Railway, in connection with the Ferry to the Mainland.

LOTS IN THE ORIGINAL TOWNSITE. .....

(Lots in the Original Townsite can be had at present prices until January 1st, when prices will be raised 25 per cent.)

The above statement was made in December last, and in conformity with same prices have been raised 25 per cent.

The firs payment of $100,000 of the subscription to the stock of the Railway Co. has been made.

The Lots owned by the Canada Western Railway Co. in Duluth are NOT FOR SALE.

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

Do You WANT A FRUIT OR CHICKEN RANCH IN 5 OR 4 ACRE BLOCKS.

Half hour from the City Hall.
Good Roads. Good Water.
$100 Cash; balance spread over 6 or 8 years.

J. E. CRANE & CO., 30 BROAD ST. AGENTS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP	£600,000	$3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£260,000	$1,300,000.

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. apr7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

ANCIENT BRISTOL.

The City on the Avon as it Appeared in the Time of Cabot.

Ships still come up to Bristol Bridge, and to the Stone Bridge over the Frome, just as they did 400 years ago, although splendid new docks have been built at the mouth of the Avon to accommodate the large traffic with the West Indies and other parts of America, with France and Spain, and other countries of the Old World. Still left to us are many precious memorials of old days, and in the centre of the city much remains to suggest to us its appearance in 1497, the year of the first voyage from England to the New World, the voyage that first opened the American continent to European knowledge, and one that was followed in the next year by the discovery of the United States coast from Maine to Virginia. Not long before this time the learned and painstaking William Worcester, a native of Bristol, had amused his leisure, on his return to his native city, by pacing up and down its streets, and taking note of the number of steps or paces each street contained in length and width. His rough note-book is still extant, and in it he has jotted down many little pieces of information, from which we can build up a picture of the aspect of the city in his day, that is to say, in 1480.

Let us stand at this corner, in the heart of the ancient city, where four ways meet, and the High Cross stood. The arrrngement irresistably reminds us of Chester and other Roman cities, and although history is silent as to Bristol having been a Roman town, it is possible that the similarity is more than an accidental coincidence. We find our analogy in the liberties and privileges of Bristol, for these correspond with the rights accorded to Roman towns, and recognized even by the grasping Saxon, who as a rule, thought no tax too heavy to impose on commerce. All these privileges were the birthright of the Bristol citizen. Among them was the right to impose tolls on goods brought by foreigners, who were further restricted from staying in the city for more than forty days, and from selling anything except through a Bristol broker. At one period it was the seat of a mint, a distinction only conferred upon important places. The freedom of Coventry was purchased, according to the beautiful old legend, by the splendid devotion of Godiva; but Bristol could claim from time immemorial to be toll-free, and subject to no lord but the king. From successive monarchs it purchased charters granting it ever more extended rights, and when impecunious kings had no more privileges to sell, they raised money by imposing a fine, by way of a "benevolence," of £500 on account of the costliness of the citizens' dress; "and every man worth £300 to pay 20s., because men's wives went so sumptuously apparelled." This was in 1490, and it is notable that in 1486, only four years before, the merchants of Bristol had bitterly complained to the same monarch, the newly crowned Henry VII., of the losses they had sustained and the damage to their trade by the long and fierce Wars of the Roses. It is a remarkable instance of the marvellous elasticity of the city's resources, and of the profits made by renewed trade, that during these four years not only had distress given way to ostentation, but all the streets had been newly paved, each man being responsible for that portion which lay before his own house. The "backs" and quays along the river had been put in repair some few years previously. Two peculiarities are noted about Bristol streets: No coaches or wheeled carriages or carts were used in them, but only sledges, probably owing to the existence of very extensive cellarage beneath them; and the city was remarkable for its system of underground drainage, in which respect it was far in advance of most towns of that day.

The four chief streets led from the central point above spoken of to the principal gates of the city, one of which, St. John's Gate, is still standing, and piously supports the tower and spire of the church from which it takes its name. At the intersection of the streets no less than three parish churches, two of which remain, looked down on the High Cross, now, after many vicissitudes, carefully preserved in private grounds at some distance from Bristol. Though lost to the city, a reproduction of it adorns the open space by the cathedral, and marks the spot where the original cross was erected after the exigencies of traffic necessitated its removal from the city's central point. Attached to the wall of one of the neighboring churches stood an edifice forming a sort of exchange for the merchants of Bristol. This was the Tolzey, or Tollsell, and with its successor—for it was rebuilt in 1593—served the same purpose, until superseded in 1740 by the present Exchange.

The street leading southward from the High Cross formerly passed under a gate beneath the chancel of St. Nicholas church, and then crossed the Old Bridge, a structure of singular interest and remarkable construction. Like London Bridge, it had houses on each side and a chapel in the centre, but in this case the chapel spanned the roadway, and even projected beyond the line of houses, a separate pier being built for it on the eastern or up-river side of the bridge proper. Over the archway by which the road passed under the chapel a tower of four lofty stories rose to a total height of 108 feet. The houses over the shops on each side of the road were four and five stories in height, and were occupied by some of the wealthiest tradesmen in the city. The fronts of the houses rested on the main structure of the bridge; the backs rested on a sort of subsidiary bridge, or rather a wall supported on arches, on each side of the main bridge, while the partition walls and flooring were carried on beams laid across the intervening space. Nothing, therefore, but these beams and floors separated the shops of the merchants from the current below, and curious accidents resulted from this singular arrangement. In the words of an eye-witness "it has indeed occurred that a mast of a vessel came through the kitchen window, and even rose up through the shop floor, and that the utensils of the cellar were afloat, and that an ox forced his way through the shop window behind and fell into the river, and the like." The cellars alluded to were formed in the piers of the bridge, under the roadway.

Crossing the bridge and turning to the left, we are in the quarter in which was carried on the manufacture to which the wealth of Bristol was primarily due. Tucker street was the special street of the "tuckers," or cloth-workers, and the great merchant family of Canynges, of whom we shall have to speak later, had their origin in this street. As they acquired wealth, they began to export their own cloth, and from this they embarked on a general carrying trade, sending ships into all seas, from Iceland to the Levant. This may be taken as an example of the manner in which many other merchants amassed the wealth that enabled them to do so much for the adornment of their native parishes and found extensive charities for the poor. In the fourteenth century Thomas Blankett was a manufacturer and introducer, if not the inventor, of the useful article that bears his name. The cloth trade was divided into many branches, each having its own guild, but the chief and representative of these was that of the merchant tailors, which survived until the present century, and its hall, with a handsomely carved doorway, still remains. As Bristol was one of the Staple Towns, where woollen goods could be sold to foreigners, and the duties paid to the crown, the Mayor of Bristol being also Mayor of the Staple, and responsible for the collection of this tax, it was enacted in the reign of Edward III that the Mayor should first have served as one of the four aldermen elected by the weavers to supervise their craft. This shows the close connection between the guild of weavers and the government of the city, as well as the importance of the office of Mayor, and the care taken to have none but a duly qualified person elected to that office. The annual swearing in of the Mayor was a most interesting and imposing formality, and there is a curious drawing illustrating the ceremony in an old MS. book in the possession of the corporation, known as "The Mayor's Kalendar." It represents the Guildhall hung with blue cloth, and emblazoned on the windows are the arms of the city, of England in the reign of Henry VI., and the cross of St. George. The old mayor hands the Bible to his successor, while the town clerk, below, reads him the oath. The sword-bearer is there, with the mayor's state sword and cap of office; the aldermen and other officers stand round the table, on which are inkstand and pencase, and bag of money, and a leather case for the Bible. The various gowns are gorgeous with color and trimmed with rich fur. The duties of the Mayor were very numerous, including the supervision of the various crafts, auditing the accounts of the charities, and attending the various churches in state on the days of their respective saints. He had to regulate the prices of ale and fuel, and all this in addition to holding a daily court of justice.—From "Bristol in the Time of Cabot," by John B. Shipley, in Harper's Magazine for February.

Healing by Music.

That music will some day become an acknowledged therapeutic agent, I think few persons will deny. Disorders of the emotional life, or the fatigue consequent upon overwrought emotion, lies at the root of much of the illness to which our young men and women are subjected. No one doubts the subtle power of music to break up stagnation; neither can we ignore its marvelous power to soothe and to recreate by calling into action other, and unused faculties, relieving those already overstrained. For music as a health-giver there is yet an almost untrodden field to be cultivated, and it seems to me that wise ones, with their eyes and ears opened, may read, while they run, the hints of music's future destiny as a potent civilizer, recreator, work-inspirer, and purifier of human life. In using music as a general health-giving agent, of course the various moods of mind should be taken into consideration, and the music judiciously adapted. Certain kinds of music react injuriously on peculiar organizations, while others have a tendency to soothe, perhaps, I might add, lubricate, the tired nervous centres. To practice the art of *music-healing* successfully, individual temperaments and physical conditions must be studied, and the influence which certain kinds of music exercises during certain mental or physical conditions, carefully noted. Affectional and musical sympathy will doubtless prove a guide to the therapeutic application of music, but experience will furnish more definite and formal rules. The effect is instantaneous, and the patient knows what suits him.—J. Jay Watson in the Journal of Hygiene, January.

A Use for the Money.

Puck.]

Young Mr. Gildersleeve went to his room cross. He threw his hat in the corner and himself in a chair, and scowled.

"What's up?" asked his roommate.

"She won't have me."

"You asked her then, did you?"

"Yes."

"And she said no?"

"She did."

"Said it as though she meant it?"

"No doubt of that."

"No possible chance of reopening the question?"

"Not a bit."

"And I suppose, too, you had intended to buy a nice engagement ring if she had accepted?"

"Certainly."

"How high did you intend to go for the gewgaw?"

"A hundred and fifty, or possibly $400."

"Say, Gildersleeve!"

"Well?"

"Couldn't you lend me that amount until you find a girl who will have you?"

Do Not Miss

Reading this item. As Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public, and as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to reopen in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business, established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

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Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, "
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	.....

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CALLING AT WAY PORTS:
Leave Victoria .....Tuesday 5 a.m.
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" Comox for Valdez Island.....Thursday, 7 a.m.
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" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
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Taking effect April 1, 1892
Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.
New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 3 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
For Plumper Pass Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.
Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE NO. 17.
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
STATIONS.	Ar. P M	Ar. P M	
VICTORIA	12 50	5 56	75
RUSSELLS	12 20	5 54	
ESQUIMALT	12 10	5 44	68
GOLDSTREAM	11 45	5 19	
SUMMIT SIDING	11 35	4 50	
SOOKE ROAD	11 30	4 44	58
MOPHERSONS	10 50	4 24	
JOSIAH	10 37	4 11	
DUNCANS	10 23	3 53	48
SOMENOS	10 05	3 39	
CHEMAINUS	9 50	3 24	33
OYSTER BAY SIDING	9 35	3 13	
LADYSMITH	9 15	2 55	23
COMOX	8 55	2 34	14
WELLINGTON	Ar. 8 30	Ar. 2 14	1 99

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
STATIONS.	Do. A M	Do. P M	
WELLINGTON	Dp. 8 30	Dp. 2 30	
COMOX	8 04	2 34	14
LADYSMITH	8 44	2 44	
OYSTER BAY SIDING	8 58	3 08	33
CHEMAINUS	9 11	3 35	
SOMENOS	9 27	3 54	48
DUNCANS	9 41	4 14	
JOSIAH	10 07	4 30	
SOOKE ROAD	10 23	4 44	58
SUMMIT SIDING	10 48	5 10	
GOLDSTREAM	11 00	5 20	
ESQUIMALT	11 30	6 14	68
VICTORIA	Ar. 12 15	Ar. 6 30	75

On Saturdays and Sundays
Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
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SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."		TONNAGE 1117	
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria?...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.
S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	‡†Tacoma..	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	.... Seattle....	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven.	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	...Sehome...	1	Lv	7 20 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	..Whatcom ..	MI	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.
Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			Ar	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	3 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

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A WARNING.

He, "If you were not so tall, I'd propose to you."

She. "If you did, you'd see how short I could be."—Harper's Bazar.

Where They Missed It.

It was their first baby, says the Detroit Free Press. The young mother was in a perfect rapture. It was an ugly baby, but she did not know it. Happy young mother! All of them are like her. But the father had dark misgivings. His salary was only $15 per week, and babies are expensive luxuries. Her father was rich, but he had frowned upon their union, and had heterdox and heretical notions as to supporting a son-in-law besides. Cruel old man! One day, when the baby was about a month old, the father came home from his desk and found his wife radiant. She was even happy when the baby was out of her sight. "What is it, Jennie?" asked her husband, gloomily, for he was yet uncertain as to the blessings conferred by the baby. He was also sleepy. "Oh, Charlie," she chirruped, "I heard from papa to-day." Charlie looked gloomier than ever. "Don't say anything, dear," she pleaded, for she knew her husband's opinion of her father, "He has heard of our baby, and, though he has not yet determined to forgive us, he has sent us a check for $5,000 for dear baby's sake." At first the young husband's face showed a gleam of pleasure—then it shadowed again. "Aren't you glad, Charlie?" she asked with a quivering lip. Then he smiled joyfully. "Yes, darling," he whispered; "but we should have had twins."

TEA DANCE OF THE UTES.

How Indian Maidens of That Tribe Try to Select Husbands in the Springtime.

The Ute Indians have some very interesting customs for facilitating matrimony. They believe in much marrying and giving in marriage, and quite often the maidens marry for the wealth of ponies, blankets, or Government income of the suitor, just like their white sisters for wealth. One of the customs peculiar to the Ute tribe is called the "tea dance," and is described by the Galveston News. In the spring, when nature is beginning to don her new apparel and the leaf is just budding, the maiden wanders up and down the Ute prairie and hill in search of the sweet-smelling herb that, coming at this time of the year, called the love season, bears a name which translated means love weed. Having found a sufficient quantity, she tightens her belt, gathers her shawl around her, and with a joyful face and feet as fleet as the deer of her own beloved mountains she returns to her wickiup. She delivers her treasure to the old squaws, who by its power, aided by their incantations, have won many husbands, and, confident in their match-making ability, the maidens leave all to them.

The seventh night of the new moon after the love weed is found an immense home-made drum calls the youth of both sexes to the marriage hall. This drum was formerly the section of a hollow tree with deerskin stretched tightly over it. Now an empty cheese-box covered with tight skin takes its place. The hall itself is some large new wickiup, but of heavy white ducking. It is brightly lighted by the moon and stars shining through the open doorway and by the large fire in the middle of the wickiup, over which is brewing the "love tea." No chaperons are needed here, so the elders go outside and proceed with the music. Cupid is dangerously near, and the clamor the musicians produce is better appreciated by them than it would be by most of us. With these western beauties every year may be a leap year, and the maiden who has long admired at a distance some lithe-limbed, fleet-footed son of the forest may now rise from her tailor position and dip the tin cup in the love potion and pass it to her desired one. He may accept or reject. If he does the latter on account of having another sweetheart he of course promises to be a brother to her. All the rest may choose before she has another chance. But some brave may have been captured by her laughing lips and sparkling eyes, and so when the time comes for the men to choose, will give her to drink of the magic liquor. Her love is seldom so lasting that she will not accept the suitor, and he does not care if he be second choice. The music is continued and the dancing consists of keeping time to it by 1,000 odd fantastic gyrations, graceful yet wearisome. The dance lasts three days and nights, then all are married.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tuskw

Drink Tamilkande.

DIVORCE BY CANDLE.

Burmese Method Simpler Than Some More Civilized.

St. Louis Star Sayings.]

In Burmah, as in civilized Europe, suspicion often disturbs the family circle, but instead of filling lawyers' pockets and giving society papers highly spiced scandal paragraphs, the following effectual mode of procedure is adopted:—

The family relations on both sides are called in—even distant cousins living a long way off—and many are the the long journeys made in jolting bullock carts, and many the animated discussions by the cigar-puffing circle of relatives squatted unceremoniously on the bamboo matted floors.

If no amicable settlement can be obtained thus—and very difficult it is to smooth down the quarrels as a rule, for the Burmese are a spirited race—the elders or patriarchs of the village or district are called in, and, after circumstances are explained, arbitrators are appointed from among them, who proceed as follows:

Two candles—wax if possible, but generally rushlights—are selected of equal length and thickness, and, being simultaneously lighted are placed on the table, if the establishment boasts of one, if not, on the floor.

This is done with the greatest gravity, care being taken that neither party has any advantage over the other in the shape of draughts through doors and crannies, and that all present are seated at sufficient distance to prevent their breathing from affecting the flame.

The gradual burning down of the flames is then watched with breathless and solemn silence, which culminates as one or the other of these slowly burns down, and sputters out its life in the waters of the basin in which it is fixed.

A deep "ah!" a guttural sigh of relief greets this termination, and if it be the husband's candle that burns out first he and his relations walk slowly out of doors, solemnly and silently, leaving his better half in possession of the goods and chattels contained therein; if the wife's candle expires first, she and hers do likewise, and, with a small present to the judges and umpires, the divorce is completed.

Co-Operative Road-Making.

Fifteen years ago the roads around the well-known watering-place of Richfield Springs were as bad as any in the State of New York. They are to day as fine and smooth and permanent in their solidity as any roads that are to be found anywhere. This change was brought about by the principle of co-operation.

The farmers would do nothing, but the members of the bicycle club raised first a fund among themselves, then obtained all the money the supervisors of roads were entitled to spend under the law, and finally they sought and obtained subscriptions from every hotel and boarding-house keeper and from the merchants of the village, and with the funds thus acquired they enlisted the services of the supervisors, and under careful supervision they began the making of good roads. This co-operative process has been carried on year after year until excellent roads have been built around the village and its medicinal springs within a radius of six or eight miles.

Visitors now bring their carriages to the springs, and the farmers have profited by the change, no less than forty horses having been bought of them by the guests at the springs during the summer.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Waxing Down Pillows.

A curious contrivance to prevent the fluff of down pillows penetrating the ticking comes from England. It consists in simply waxing the inside of the ticks before they are filled with down.

Most of the manufacturers of cheap down pillows fail not only to use a firm, good quality of ticking, but substitute a muslin which is altogether too soft and sheer for the purpose.

They do this for the specious reason that their pillows appear much more delicate in structure, and are consequently more salable.

It is possible to make up eider-down in this light muslin, as it holds together by its nature and does not shed off particles that float about in the air. If the inside of the muslin can be thoroughly rubbed with wax it would stiffen it to some extent, but it is said to remedy all trouble caused by the protrusion of the feathers.

Simply turn the ticks wrongside outward before filling them, warm a piece of beeswax slightly and rub it in straight lines following each other over the tick. When the entire surface is waxed fill it and sew up the tick.

A Mania for Decorations.

There are Frenchmen, according to M. Simon, who collect decorations just as others collect postage stamps. In certain official positions it appears the one thing is hardly more difficult than the other. "I knew," he says, "two public officials who had this inoffensive mania. One was fat. The chain on which he hung his medals spread across his ample chest and struck downward and was lost to view in his waistcoat pocket, in the interior of which the imagination pictured further honorary insignia. The other was thin, to his great disgust, and he could only exhibit some 30 decorations in a row. Some one advised him to wear a double line, just as unruly convicts wear a double chain. He did so, and he was quite right. His breast was a collection of all the animals of the creation in gold, silver and enamel. It amused people to look at all this while he was speaking, and they were very glad of this little distraction, for he was an ass."—London Daily News.

The Testimonials

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy of your confidence as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver are cured by **Hood's Pills.** Unequalled as a dinner pill.

A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Did you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal.

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

A WONDERFUL STORY

A Woodstock Lady ESCAPES DEATH!

Though Advanced in Years She is Now Strong and Well!

The Lady Tells of Her Deliverance!

An Agent Mighty to Save!

A wonderful story! A mighty deliverance! Comforting and assuring words for every sickly and disease-burdened man and woman! Every word of the wonderful letter is full of hope and joy. Paine's Celery Compound is held up as the true and only life-giver for suffering humanity. Try it, poor, weary sufferer; it will make you glad, and give you a new and happy life.

Mrs. Mary E. Lampman, of Woodstock, Ont., writes as follows:—

MARY E. LAMPMAN.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.

Gentlemen,—After serious consideration, I think it my duty to acknowledge the great good that I have derived from Paine's Celery Compound. No living mortal can imagine the sufferings that I endured for four months. That demon "La Grippe" got a fast hold of me; I became nervous, and was prostrated that I could not sleep night or day.

Life became a burden, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. My appetite was very poor; and I was so extremely nervous that I could not bear to have any person in the room with me.

One Sabbath afternoon, I read one of your papers, "Our Album," and found that Paine's Celery Compound had cured many people. I thought I would try a bottle, and bought one that afternoon, and commenced to take it according to directions. The relief was almost instant. I continued the use of the Compound, with the result, that I can now sleep well all night and feel rested when morning comes. My appetite is good, I am gaining in flesh and I feel like a new person.

I cannot find words to express my gratitude for your great Paine's Celery Compound, and for the wonderful cure it has brought about. I am 73 years of age, and can now walk five miles without feeling very tired. I am telling my friends and neighbors who are sleepless and nervous and suffering as I was. Wishing you unbounded success, and hoping this may be read by some one who is afflicted and anxious for relief.

I remain yours truly,
MARY E. LAMPMAN.

We, the undersigned residents of Woodstock, in the Province of Ontario, hereby certify that we are acquainted with Mrs. Lampman, who has signed the above testimonial, and can vouch for the truth of every statement therein made. E. J. JACKSON.
M. C. PRATT.

The Science of Colors

A notable instance of the modern relegation to the past of some long-established scientific theories is furnished in a paper read by Prang, the artist, before one of the Boston institutions of art, on the science of colors. Thus, in regard to the commonly accepted rule that blue and yellow lights produce not green but white, it is shown by the Maxwell rotary disk that this assumption, though true of experiments with a certain particular blue and yellow, does not apply to a combination of the ideal blue and the ideal yellow. Employing for an ideal blue a blue free from both red and yellow, and for his ideal yellow one that was free from both blue and red, Mr. Prang claims to demonstrate that the usual mistake has arisen from too loose a use of the terms blue and yellow; these, as is well known, being names that are indiscriminately borne by a great variety of impure hues. By the use of the same wheel it is also demonstrated that the typical red, yellow and blue do, in combination, produce white of low luminosity—the supposed impossibility of this result heretofore being due, it is asserted, to the use of impure colors. The claim that yellow and blue are not primaries, because yellow can be obtained by the mixture of red and green, and blue by the mixture of green and violet, is likewise established, though the scientifically accepted inference from these facts is declared to be wrong.

Grateful Thousands.

Throughout the world attest the efficacy of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. It cures where others fail. Ask any druggist or address, Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, naming this paper.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Amusements.

For particulars and dates of amusements, see fourth page, column next editorial.

For a steam heating job that heats in cold weather, see the system in the Hotel Victoria, put there by McLennan & McFeely.

A luxury of luxuries—Tamlkande.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.).

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnag are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL,
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.
MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street,
Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers
SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN
VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Cohen's Printing Office
Telephone 192.
38 FORT STREET.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

New England Bakery.
113 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.
The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is
Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.
THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.
YOUNG BROS.

GOING TO
Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a Blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the
ONLY OPTICIANS
F. W. Nolte & Co.
(Successors to Hyams)
ORT STREET

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1 67)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street Victoria.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Fand streets
VICTORIA B C.

The Sower
Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs — if he takes the wise precaution of planting
Ferry's Seeds
Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893, contains all the latest and best information about Gardens and Gardening. It is a recognized authority. Every planter should have it. Sent free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to Robert Dudgeon and Harry Brice, of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1893.
W. J. RAMBLY.
ja31-1m F. W. GILBERT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next for a license to sell wines spirits, and other liquors in the hotel premises situate on Lot 129, Block B, Store street, Victoria, and known as the "Janion Hotel," which hotel contains fifty rooms.

JOHN TURNER.
Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1893.
ja31

NOTICE.

Two bay horses have been running in the enclosures on the ranch of the undersigned at Pike Lake, Highland District. If the same are not claimed in 10 days from the date of this notice, and all expenses paid, they will be sold by public auction. Both horses are branded. Application to be made at 51 Langley Street, Victoria.

HENRY DUMBLETON.
January 21st, 1893.—tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890."

Notice is hereby given that Edward Black Carmichael and James Paterson, both of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, carrying on business under the firm name of "Carmichael & Paterson" as dealers in boots and shoes, have assigned all their real and personal property (except as in the assignment reserved) to Henry Mayers Yates of the said City of Victoria, Insurance Agent, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying the claims of all creditors of the said Carmichael & Paterson rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority. The said deed is dated the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893, and was executed by the said Assignors and the said Trustees on the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893.

YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria B. C.,
Solicitors for the Trustee.
Dated this 13th day of January, A.D. 1893.
ja13-1m

"Land Registry Act."

Section Fifteen (15), Range One East, South Saanich District, excepting three acres thereof as described in a conveyance dated the 16th day of January, 1873, and made between George Thomas, of the one part, and Alexander Caulfield Anderson and William Thomson, of the other part.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to George Thomas on the first day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 23rd November, 1892. n25-3m

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
--::-- FOR FAMILY USE, --::--
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other
Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

The Stanley House

NOTWITHSTANDING the big sales advertised by some of the merchants, we are doing a good business and will continue to do so, for the simple reason that every one who examines our Stock can see at once that the goods are as cheap (except the lines that are cheaper) as any house in the City.

Our Winter Stock, such as Jackets, Millinery, Furs and Heavy Dress Goods, we are selling regardless of cost at prices below anything before offered.

The celebrated Bretange and Gascogne Kid Gloves, manufactured by Perrin, Freres & Co., (the acknowledged best Kid Glove manufactured in the world) we are selling at $1.00 and $1.25, every pair of which we guarantee.

To make room for the large stock now being purchased by MR. HAMPSON in Europe, we will offer for the next 30 days some of the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Victoria Do not fail to see our Stock before making your purchases.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Stanley House,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED,

ARTHUR ROBERTSON,

oc8 [Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

47½ GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 3, 1893.

Lynch's Guide for February 1893

Just Out from the Presses of the Victoria Printing Company

Have their imprint on your work.

Argyle House.

10 per cent. Discount off all kinds of Blankets.

J. Horner & Co.

90 Feet of Snow

Could not give you wet or cold feet, providing your

2 Feet

Were protected with a pair of Arctic Overshoes. The best and cheapest in the city at ERSKINE'S, corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—By young man, office work. Evenings only. R., this office. fe4tf

A YOUNG WOMAN would like a situation for light housework or to take care of children. Address J. R., Times Office. fe4-1t

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. m4s4w-4w

TAKE NOTICE that we, William Gordon Stevenson and John Boyd Jones, shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1893, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us at the premises known as the Pritchard House, situate on the north-east corner of Government and Yates Streets, in the City of Victoria, upon portion of Victoria City Lot No. 162, to John Boyd Jones, of Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors by retail at the said premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1893.

WILLIAM GORDON STEVENSON.
JOHN BOYD JONES.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of Peter Sabiston, of Nanaimo, deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 8th instant.

G. NORRIS, E. QUENNEL, J. GANNER, } Executors.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1, 1893. fe2-2t

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The High, Central and Ward Schools will remain closed till further notice on account of the inclemency of the weather. By order of the Board.

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

fe4-tf

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share holders of the James Bay Athletic Association, will be held at the Club House, Foot of Menzies St., James Bay, Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m. Business—Balance sheet of last year, and election of Trustees and Managing Committee for ensuing year. Members of the Association are requested to attend.

R. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer.

fe4-2t (Colonist Copy.)

COAL FAMINE RAISED

250 TONS just arrived at Rock Bay Coal Yard.

S. F. McINTOSH.

fe4-3t

AUCTION

BY BAILIFF'S WARRANT

—AT—

The Old Methodist School Room, Corner Pandora and Broad Streets,

—ON—

MONDAY, 6th FEB'Y,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The Contents of Two Houses

—5 Rooms and 6 Rooms. Effects on view till sale. Storm or no storm, will be sold without reserve.

JAMES MORTIMER, Auctioneer.

fe1-1t

C. P. N. CO. (LD.) STEAMER

MAUDE

ROBERTS, MASTER,

WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

ON

Saturday, February 4th,

At 6 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ja31-td

R. C. P. CO.'S

Screw Steamer

Cariboo and Fly

CAPT. WM. BEYNON,

Will leave Victoria

On Monday, Feb. 6

—FOR—

Port Simpson and Way Ports

For freight apply to

DALBY & CLAXTON, 64 Yates Street.

ja31-4t

MILLIONS IN GOLD.

The Precious Cargo Carried by an Atlantic Steamship.

New York dispatch:—The great steamship La Champagne, which sailed for Havre on Saturday, carried the largest shipment of gold that has ever left this port by one steamship. There were 450 little kegs, each eighteen inches in length, and each held $50,000 in gold eagles, destined for the use of the French bankers.

The gold was brought to the French pier Friday, and was carried on board with the same recklessness, apparently, as if it were paint. There were two men, however, following each truck load, who did not lose sight of it until it was placed safely in the value room of La Champagne.

The first consignment of the gold that reached the French pier on Friday afternoon consisted of $1,300,000, brought from San Francisco. The rest of the coin, $3,200,000, was trucked to the French pier in five loads. A dozen policemen and a crowd of sightseers stood about the dock as the trucks drove up and the gold was unloaded.

Superintendent C. G. West, of the French line, personally received the gold. Half a dozen stevedores took the kegs from the trucks and placed them in a specie net specially made for transferring gold after a design of Mr. West's. It is a net 12 feet square, made out of two-inch hawsers. At each of the four corners is a ring, and when the gold is placed in they are drawn together. The net, with its contents, is lifted by a steam derrick and lowered to the orlop deck, where the gold is kept during the voyage.

The compartment on the French ship where the specie and valuable packages are carried is known as the suite a valuer, and is situated on the third deck below the saloon, and is forward of hatch No. 2, through which the gold is lowered. The interior of the compartment is of iron on all sides, and the only entrance is through a door three feet wide, which opens on the forward end of hatch No. 2. The door is locked by three keys, all of which must be inserted and turned at the same time. The keys are held by the second captain Blanquie; Third Lieutenant Daure and the master-at arms. Hence to open the door all must be present.

When the last keg of gold was received and stored away by the quartermaster, the hatch on the steerage deck was battened down, calked and tarred, and a tarpaulin placed over it, which will not be taken up until the steamship shall have arrived at Havre and the seals are broken by the representatives of the French Government who receive all specie.

When the sub-treasury opened on Saturday there was a big line of clerks from various banking houses, all having big canvas bags filled with bills, which they were anxious to have changed into gold. Yellow metal was handed out in little bags, containing $5000 each, which are carried to a cooperage shop, where the bags were packed in little wooden kegs and sealed. Of the total shipment the sub-treasury supplied and counted $3,385,000 in four hours.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

George A. Huff leaves for Alberni tonight.

Dr. D. W. Eberts, of Wellington, is in the city.

J. H. Brownlee and Mrs. Brownlee left for the east last evening.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

ATHLETIC.

THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

The executive committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will hold their annual meeting next Tuesday evening in the committee room of the club building, Belleville street. A full attendance is looked for as some very gratifying reports are to be presented and a progressive policy for the year mapped out. It is probable that the classes under the management of Mr. St. Clair will begin work next week if the present weather kindly "lets up" sufficiently.

THE ISLAND PYTHON.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice Mr. Hunter, M.P. for Comox and superintendent for the E. & N. Railway Company, thinks his company should have the half of the Songish Indian reserve. Mr. Hunter's cheek in various ways heretofore has amazed many, but it seems the longer he lives the more cheeky he becomes. He is not satisfied that his E. & N. Railway Company has received for building a short line of railway for their own use and solely their own, from the government of this province (I say government for the people were not consulted) a country nearly as large and fully as valuable in mines as one-third of his native Scotland, and free of taxation for ever. It is becoming well-known and more fully demonstrated that the value of that "giveaway" would build several railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But Mr. Hunter and the E. & N. Railway Company cry that they lose $70,000 a year in keeping the road running as per the terms of their agreement. Allowing this to be true, they can afford to lose it for the next hundred years, which is very unlikely to be the case, and still have millions of dollars worth of property to the good. And yet in the face of this magnificent and valuable property being given to the E. & N. Co. and $750,000 besides as a free gift, Mr. Hunter has the brazen cheek to ask for half of the Songish reserve. His modesty must be wonderful, but I will bet the most powerful microscope could not discover it. Will Mr. Hunter be kind enough to tell us what the E. & N. Co. have done for the benefit of the people of this Province in return for the magnificent gift given them? He had better tell us that before he asks for half of the Songish reserve. If he fails to give us this information some one may have to do it for him,

ANTI CAP. SWALLO.

Have you tried the famous Tamilkande?

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

For a steam heating job that heats in cold weather, see the system in the Hotel Victoria, put there by McLennan & McFeely

DOES YOUR WIFE DO HER OWN WASHING?

GET HER

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

If you regard her health and strength, and want to keep your home free from hot steam and smell, and save fuel, washing powders, and the clothes,

It will be a blessing to her and to your home.

Agents for British Columbia, BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

I have handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance.

But I am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of

A BANK ACCOUNT

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $2,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $2,500.

Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price, $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $800.

Eight Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $2,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $2,600.

Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventilation and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.

Three Six-Room Houses—Lot 60x100 in Victoria West, Price, $1,500 each. New price $1,250. All on time at low rate of interest.

Two Five-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price, $900; on time; favorable terms.

Twenty-five lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.

One Lot 60x120, with Four-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay Avenue. Price $1500. New price $1,100.

One Six-Room House—Lot 60x120, near Jubilee Hospital. Old price $2,500. New price $2,000.

D. R. YOUNG,

Land and Building Broker, No. 9 Trounce Avenue.

ja15

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.

The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up

The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS—One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months Interest on deferred payments.

For particulars apply to

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